The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,921 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY,

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
BIAM	3041	500	W. C. Worcester	18th Feb.
LMALWA	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
MKAISAR-I-HIND	7371	740	R. J. Steel	4th Mar
LNEVADA	3486	640	F. J. Alderton	11th "
ASSAM	3035	500	J. T. Hassall	18th "
LPERSIA	3101	540	W. A. Seaton	25th "
MTASMANIA	4155	850	C. D. Parfitt	1st Apl
LGANGES	4145	850	E. Stewart	8th "
MPEKIN	4725	550	H. Hazelwood	15th "
LCOLUMBIAN	3876	500	L. Bowyer	22nd "
MSURAT	3114	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
LPESHAWAR	3824	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
MSIAM	3041	500	W. C. Brooks	13th "
LMALWA	2953	500	R. Asadowa	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
MBENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping cars.

A steward is appointed to each Steamer.

A steamship leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail.
PESHAWAR	3824	600	L. H. Moule	18th Feb.
AT AY	2951	500	E. Asadowa	4th March.

Next steamer for Ceylon, &c., will be announced. Return Tickets issued. Rates to all ports, for particulars of, which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 330.

First and Second respectively inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles land only at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Regulations.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Steamer. Tons. H.P. Bombay. Genoa.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	20th	19th April.
M. RUBATTINO	3,000	850	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	00	1 April	20th "
MANITOBA	3,000	800	20th April	1st June.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH BOOKED TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including the two Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	18th Feb.

For deck-books of information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Present Sailings.
BRENNECKE	C. Bechtinger	3500	650	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucic	4000	600	3rd March
THETIS	C. Lemessich	3500	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	650	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	450	7th do.
ACHILLES	G. Rasic	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	450	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meras	3500	500	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	3200	600	7th do.

A doctor and stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 16th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1887.
MEJUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

Next cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 7th Feb. 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 327 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL, on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING March 3rd.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,358 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, will be paid to shareholders registered, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th February 1887.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (free of Indian Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December 1886, has been This DAY declared and made payable on and after the 15th February 1887, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 15th February 1887.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 10th to 15th February 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 9th February, 1887.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns destined in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LARGE BRILLIANTS RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Febv., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebandar, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY 21st February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI AND MADRAS.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 15, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL STEAMERS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS. Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 400 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

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(Gramme and Lahmeyer Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in Europe. Large stock with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES

as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh the Home and Colonial Governments, the Australian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments

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HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co.,

Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but Kerosine oil. It no requires the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass is removed to Crystal Ware Hall, opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

OR ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-10 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exact rule in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

1. CHALLENGE ONE 8.
2. CHALLENGE DOUBLES

THE above Matches are OPEN to MEMBERS of any Club or Service Entrance Fee for Singles Rs. 3 Entrance Fee for Doubles Rs. 6.

Cups will be given by the Gymkhana.

Entries close on February 28th, at 6 p.m.

The Matches will be played off between 7th and 14th March 1887.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.

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M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND CLERK OF THE CROWN, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

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KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

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GLADSTONE BAGS.

IN Brown or Black Hide, with extra clips to prevent strain on lock, thus affording greater security. The most useful and convenient Travelling Bags made; being collapsible, they occupy little space when not filled, and are light and strong.

IN PLAIN HIDE.

	Rs. a.
16 in.	22 0
20 in.	29 0
22 in.	Rs. 35 and 38 0
24 in.	Rs. 40 and 45 0
26 in.	50 0

IN BLACK HIDE.

22 in.	Rs. 35 and 40 0
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26 in.	45 0
28 in.	55 0

FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS, in all the latest designs.

Electro-plated Mounts	Rs. 85 to 100 0
Solid Silver Mounts	Rs. 150 to 175 0

BRIEF BAGS, in Black Hide.

12 inches	13 8
14 inches	16 0
16 inches	18 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, In Waterproof Canvas, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	6 0
7 inches	7 0
8 inches	8 0

IN MOROCCO LEATHER, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	8 8
7 inches	9 8
8 inches	10 8

IN PLAIN BROWN HIDE, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	9 8
7 inches	10 8
8 inches	11 8

IN ROAN LEATHER, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	5 4
7 inches	6 0
8 inches	6 12

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.

Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,
A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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THIS WINE so popular in Australia is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India. It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.

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KEMP'S NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For Making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

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THE Crystoleum system of painting on glass has of late come prominently before the World, and enjoys a great and increasing popularity on account of its easiness and the small amount of trouble with which it is mastered.

To excel in Crystoleum Painting, not the slightest previous knowledge of Art is necessary, and there is no reason why the first attempt of an entire novice should not be a perfect success.

Complete Sets, from Rs. 15 to 35.

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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

OW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
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		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	" 100	" 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100	" 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	" 100	" 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE COLLARS.
PURE IRISH LINEN, THREEFOLD THROUGHOUT.

"THE SHAKSPEARE."	"THE ALDERSHOT."
"THE GUARDS."	"THE PALL MALL."
"THE PYRMONT."	"THE NEW DUX."

THE WEST END, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

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ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
TH WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Aërated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... " 32-0. One star ... " 29-0.

Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs. a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0

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Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Pips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20 0

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Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0

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Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

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With Screwed Parchment Heads.	
14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 "	9 0
11 "	8 0
9 " with Tacked Head	3 0
" Electroplated Metal Hoop	10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

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Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	18 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large Assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

CORNETS

	Rs. a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in Case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made)	50
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners, in Walnut Case	200

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40
Rose-wood Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model by Boosey and Co.	100
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate	75 0
Do. do. without Lip Plate	61 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

A new stock just received each at Rs. 21, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case .....,cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do. ..... " " 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

TWO GOLD MEDALS AND TWO FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, 65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

REGISTERED "LION BRAND" TRADE MARK.

SECTION E.—CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal for this Class.

PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "LION BRAND" Printing Paper in Buff, Crimson, and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
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PLATE, LITHO, MAP, and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITING PAPERS: Hand and Machine made, Tub and Engine sized. Tinted Writing; also the "LION BRAND" Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

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CARDS, CARDBOARDS, and PASTEBOARDS. COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS. ENVELOPES of every description. BLOTTING. CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including VISITING CARDS in Sliding Boxes.

TO BE HAD OF

Messrs. ABDOOLALLY ABDOOL ROHIM and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
NUZURALLY and CUMROODIN, Bungree Bazaar, Street.
ABDOOL KYOUM TYEBALLY, Esq., out Fort, Baloo Sarung, Bombay.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: 7, NEW CHINA BAZAAR STREET.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LIGHT AND DURABLE. THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS"

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	13 0	to	48 0
VALISE MEDIUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	22 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	30 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	58 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6 8	to	20 0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	37 0
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17 0	to	28 0

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

HOAR & CO., { Trunk and Bag WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 0	Cash, Rs. 36	0 Credit,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT,
MAZAGON,
SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

STOP
Where are you going to spend your JUBILEE EVENINGS?
AT THE
ALFRED THEATRE
OF COURSE, TO SEE
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
Four-legged Artists, Goats, Dogs, Bear, Monkeys and "MYSORA" the Baby Elephant.
ON 16th,—17th,—18th, and 19th, FEBRUARY 1887
TO DO HONOR TO THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE for delivery on the 15th March the undermentioned HORSES, the property of the Bombay Hunt:—

B. W. G. aged price	Rs. 550
B. A. H. 5 years, about 14·2½, broken to harness	„ 350
G. A. H. 6 years, about 14·1½	„ 500

The above horses have been regularly hunted throughout the season and are believed to be sound.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at the Kennels, Worlee.
GEORGE K. REMINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HINDU Public of Bombay that a SOLEMN THANKSGIVING and KIRTAN will be held at JAVER BAUG, on the Kalbadevie Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, between 4 and 6 p.m., in celebration of the JUBILEE of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, when the attendance of all loyal Hindus is cordially invited.
HANA MORUJEE,
THREEBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, TRAINS WILL run between BANDORA and CHURCHGATE and intermediate stations, every 15 minutes from 15 until 24 o'clock.
As there will be a train over the Chowpatty level crossing every seven minutes, wheeled traffic would be saved delay if the French Bridge a little north of the crossing was used.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th February, 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE.
JUBILEE FAIR.

I HAVE OPENED a SHOP in JUBILEE FAIR where JUBILEE BROOCHES, Novelties of Gold and Silver JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, etc., etc., can be had.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.
AT 1.30 P.M.
1 handsome bay Australian mare, about 8 years old.
1 „ strong English built mail phaeton just done up and a set of Brown English harness.
1 handsome strong English built victoria.
1 „ strong second-hand office shigram.
1 „ strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong single-seated office brougham.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey arab horse.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas and with the consent of Furcoman Sirlai Mesers. BENNETT and Co. will on Saturday the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by public auction on the premises the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Hamalwady Street, in the Island of Colaba, the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Luxman Ballajee Gowlee Vithoba Pawad and others and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2 and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 1187 square yards and 4 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Pallonjee Morgee, on the west by Hamalwady street, on the south by the house of Sorabjee Eduljee Tadiwalla, and on the north by the house of Tapidas Varajdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed estate known as "Bambhoodra Estate," Kihim, near Alibaugh.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the present owner, the Bambhoodra Estate, Kihim, Alibaugh. The property measures about 76,000 square yards more or less with 2,000 cocoanut trees, 100 mango and pummelow and a large number of casuarina trees. It is well hedged round and there are four wells on the premises. There is also a pucka built bungalow close to the seaside, containing seven rooms, furnished throughout. A bullock dummey and a pair of Surat bullocks, five water bullocks, a large number of vinegar vats and a license for making vinegar, the whole of which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 field service tent, weighing 30 lbs.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 15, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On FRIDAY next the 18th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder—
100 tons superior 1st class teak squares
50 tons superior 2nd class teak squares
in small lots to suit purchasers.

ON SATURDAY next the 19th instant sale commencing at 1 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 146 Middle Colaba near the Post Office in the Bungalow at present in the occupation of Revd Charles Gilder the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c the property of John Hemson Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HAMALWADY STREET AT LOWER COLABA.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Merally Sewjee Patell, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thacker Furshotum Meghjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of November 1886.
All that piece of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba in Hamalwady street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 678, street No. 49, 51 and 53 containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Agree Rama Balaji, and on the west by the house of Krishna Setto Samjee, on the north by the house of Hajee Cassum, and on the south by the public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 16, 1887.

TO LET

THE PREMISES commonly known as the "INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION" in New Sonapoor. They will be let in portion as may be considered suitable. Full particulars can be ascertained by reference to the Undersigned.
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Parel Road, Old Imambara, No. 10.

CHEAPEST SALE.—A good Collection of CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma Copper Enamelled Vases and Plates, Bronzeware, Fine Sandoo and Beads, Chicks of Flower and Bird pattern, Blackwood Handsome Tablecloths and Panels of all sizes, Embroidered large Screens, Folding Screens, Teapoys, Chinese Jug Basin sets, Earthware of various kinds, and Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Cabinet Maker,
Clare Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.
By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, ESQ.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finishe, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—JUBILEE DAY.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.
FOR the convenience of visitors to Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth instant, JUBILEE DAY, ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN between BOMBAY and KALYAN as may be necessary.
There will be no Special Train into Bombay after the ordinary train which leaves Kalyan at 6 p. m., and which arrives in Bombay at 7.55, and the last Down Train from Bombay will start at 11-30 [twelve o'clock Bombay time] that night.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the ninth of February 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AS
DECISION THAT
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, Yorkshire Bred PUG DOG, 14 months old. Apply COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, Dubashes, 16, Military Square Lane.

A NAYAH who is anxious to JOIN her former Mistress in England, will give her services for the cost of her passage to London. First class references. Apply "J. M." office of this paper.

"PARASOLS"—A fresh lot just opened in the latest shapes, "Epsom," "Handkerchief," "Pagoda," etc. THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, 23 Church Gate St.

KNOWN to the poor and the rich, known to the old and the young that the VIENNA ICES are unrivalled and unequalled.

AVOID poisoning yourself!!! Try our Wines and Spirits and depend on them to be of the best quality to-used to sell at the Bazaar at our well known house—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST in the Bazaar come to the VIENNA REFRESHMENT ROOM. Cold Drinks, Ices, Wine, Spirits, Cakes, Biscuits, &c. &c., of the best quality.

RIPON HOTEL—Mahableshwar, Patronized by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, most central situation, three minutes' walk to the Church, New Gymkhana and the Club, &c.

ICES ICES!! Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Pineapple, Water Ices, Wines and Spirits, wholesale and retail. Pastry, Confectionery, Crystallised Fruits.—MORENAS & Co.

SHROFF'S JUBILEE BAZAAR! Bring your children to see Grand Illumination at their Fort Branch Building, No. 6, Hornby Row. Bazaar kept open till 12 p.m.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUBILEE FAIR! JUBILEE FAIR!! JUBILEE FAIR!!!—Come and inspect our English Gold and Silver JEWELLERY, bought personally from well known Manufacturers in England, especially for this occasion. Prices moderate.—ARDESHIR and BYRAMJI, Late Partners Framji Pestonji Bhungara, at Antwerp, London and Colonial Exhibitions.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever for their simplicity, durability, cheapness, and variety of work. Price lists post free 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready. Chuckla, No. 6.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

JUBILEE SOLITAIRES and BROOCHES, just received direct from the Manufacturers. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujarati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER DINING and BILLIARD ROOMS will be CLOSED at 9 p.m., on the 16th and 17th inst.
GREEN & READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE AMESBURY MANLEY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

MATHERAN—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

BOMBAY RACES, 1887.—Early application for places to the Carriage Enclosure should be made to LADHA EBRAIM & Co., from whom Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand can also be obtained.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Curiosities, Chinese and Indian Curtains, Purdahs, Palongposh, Foolkerries, Carpets, Indian Works of Art, &c. &c., Inspection invited.—HEERJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 11 a.m. Admission Free. All are invited to attend.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francis and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 26, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 35, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Newman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL 110 Test Rupees 5 and 125 Test Rs. 4, and Devoes Rs. 4-8 for sale. Apply to M. M. MUDY & Co. Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Rai way and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 25, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUBILEE FAIR.—Stall-keepers and others can be supplied on hire with decent-looking Chairs, Benches and Tables for the Jubilee Fair on the Esplanade at reasonable rates during the whole time of the Fair. For particulars, &c., apply sharp to HORMUSJEE SHAPOORJEE PAVRI, Koliwar Lane, Fort.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A Four-wheeled Dog Cart with Stopper, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre; Victoria, with Moveable Coachbox; Buggy by Silk and Sons; Victoria by Morgan and Co., Ld., with Shafts, Bar and Pole; Dog Carts Office Shigrams and different Carriages. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE—Hot Suppers, Tea, Coffee, Wines and Ices at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT until 11 p.m.

No. 3 or 1887.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. on the 1st April 1887, for the supply of 19,000 HOGSHEADS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD, out of which 9,800 Hogsheads for three years commencing from 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1890, and 3,200 Hogsheads for two and half years commencing from 1st July 1888 to 31st December 1890, to the Stations mentioned in the Schedule.
The Malt Liquor one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the respective Stations directed by the Contractor. The cost per Hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.
Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 1st April 1887, when they will be opened in his Office and the rates read out in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at his Office, printed Forms of Tender, with Schedules of the supply to be made at each Station, and any other information that may be required, connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on the acceptance of the Tender must be furnished, either in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, January 20, 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover,
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„ 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„ 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price ..... Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, „ ..... Rs. 8-14

CHAINS OF ALL PATTERNS
FOR THE
WATERBURY WATCH
From Rs. 1 to Rs. 4.
Will wear equal to solid silver and gold. Impossible to detect. Will stand every test.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1886 will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission, Rs. 25 per month, including Horse-keeping. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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NOTICE.
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A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-30. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-30 p.m.
A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 8.37 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2·39 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6·5 p.m.
This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.
FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

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Sonauli.	Rs. 2-9-0.	Rs. 1-3-0	Rs. 0-8-0
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Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and vice versa will be as under:—

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Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.	Decres.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	Half Pressed.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 7
	Full Pressed.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 5
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.	1st Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 1 0
	2nd Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	3rd Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 7
	4th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 5
	5th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 3
	6th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 2
Special class per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.			Rs. a. p. 0 0 3
Stations.			Mormugao Harbour. Marmagoa Deuli.
Miles from Bombay.			113 135 300

Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.	Under 51 miles.	51 miles and upwards	Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.	Decres.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	Half Pressed.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	Full Pressed.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 10
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.	1st Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	2nd Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	3rd Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	4th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	5th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
	6th Class.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 11
Special class per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.			Rs. a. p. 0 0 0
Stations.			Marsa Mormugao Harbour. Bombay
Miles from Deuli.			165 193 300

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.
E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st Feb. 1887.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 55 0
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Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	„ 47 0

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From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Steinheimer	„ 21 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0

From OTTO PEUSER, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfrauenmilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefshofer	„ 28 0	„ —
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharshofberger	„ 31 0	„ —
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Most particular Pre-war Old Red Port	„ 36 0	„ —

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Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ —
Chateau Lafitte	„ 22 0	„ —
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	„ —

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
The Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Swerre (s), from Shields ; and Satara (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Amphitrite (s), for Hongkong and Colombo ; Berenice (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Orpington (s), Diamond Islands.

THE "AT HOME" OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MARINE BATTALION.—Owing to the Jubilee State ball at Government House, the Officers' "At Home" at the Marine Battalion Mess is postponed until Monday, the 28th instant.

THEFT.—Sittaram Balsett was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper pot, valued Rs. 1-12, the property of Gunesh Chintamon. The accused was arrested on suspicion, and on further enquiry the pot was found pledged with a Marwaree. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Essajee Street, touching the death of Megjee Narayen, aged 46 years. Deceased was a sewer of gunny bags and of eccentric habits. Yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious and breathing stertorously, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was medically attended to at his own house, but died from its effects. No reason could be assigned for his taking the opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Hussain, a calassee, aged 50 years. On the 7th ultimo he was run over by a hack victoria, sustaining a fracture to his left leg above the ankle, and on admission into to the hospital he declined to have the leg amputated. On the 29th January he was attacked with diarrhœa, which continued up to his death. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa, following injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a victoria."

A DARING THEFT.—Goolam Hoosein, against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 2 from the pocket of Ebramsha Mahomedbhoy, on Monday night, at the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and also a assaulting him on the same occasion. Complainant while passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road was stopped by the accused who demanded some money for liquor, and on being refused, accused put his hand into complainant's pocket and removed Rs. 2, when a scuffle ensued and accused assaulted the complainant. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Common Jail, Oomercurry, touching the death of Jaitha Hurjee, aged 37 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. During the time of his incarceration since 1884 he apparently enjoyed good health and never complained of sickness. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious in his cell in convulsions, which followed one after another, and he died a few minutes after. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Moola Moosa, aged 17 years. Deceased suddenly fell down in a fit while working at an oil mill at Gogaree Mohla, and died shortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of death from apoplexy was recorded.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PATAN SCHOOL.

MESSRS. LILADHUR SHAMJEE and Vasanjee Nandjee, merchants and mill-owners of Bombay, have built a dharumshala at Patan, and have gone there to inaugurate it and declare it for public use. The ceremony of consecrating this useful institution having been performed last week with all due religious solemnities and feasts and the distribution of money in charities, they expressed their desire to visit the Government Vernacular School, and to award prizes to such of the students as appeared worthy of them. In accordance with their wishes, a gathering of the townspeople, numbering nearly a thousand, took place in the Vahivatdar's Katcheri, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Syad Alvi. The proceedings commenced with an exhortation by Joshi Jadavjee Keshavjee, advising the youthful scholars to accord that homage and respect to their parents which they naturally expect of children, and which it is their duty to bestow. The pupils in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Standards were then brought forward and recited some verses suitable to the occasion. An address was then presented to Messrs. Liladhar and Vasanjee on behalf of the Hindu inhabitants of the town of Prabhas Patan, which was read before the meeting by Mr. Harprasad Vishwanath, Vakil. The pious disposition of the donors prompted to build and endow the dharumshala which had just been declared open for the use of the public, more especially when the annual fairs are held at this sacred place, was alluded to in the address in befitting terms. A few of the Brahmin students recited verses in praise of the visitors for their zeal in the cause of education as evinced by their donations to the school, distributed prizes of books, &c., to the successful scholars. The Rev. Mr. Janni then delivered a neat address in English, offering a few words of advice and encouragement to the young pupils, and exhorting them to prosecute their studies with zeal and attention. Mr. Liladhur Shamjee finally replied to the address, in which he said that as it was the duty of every man to help his fellow-creatures, he had done nothing beyond what he thought was the belief in that behalf. His cousin, Mr. Vasanjee, and himself, he added, would give their early attention to the request of the townspeople to open a library and a reading room, and that he hoped he would be glad to meet their wishes. He thanked them on behalf of Mr. Vasonjee and himself for the very kind reception which they had received at their hands, but of which they felt themselves unworthy. They were loudly cheered before the meeting separated.

THE FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL

LADY REAY yesterday evening distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Frere-Fletcher School, on the Esplanade. There was a fairly large gathering of the friends and relatives of the school girls, and others who were interested in the school.

The following was the report of the head-mistress :—In presenting my first report of the Frere Fletcher School to the public, I consider it advisable to review shortly the history of the school, and with equal brevity to describe its constitution. The school was originally established in 1861 by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, the then Senior Presidency Chaplain, under the name of the Fort Christian School, although it was from the beginning intended for the education of both Christian and non-Christian pupils. For many years the work of the school was carried on under great difficulties on account of want of funds. Until the present building was completed and opened in March 1878, the school was held sometimes in tents, at one time in the Cooperage, and at other times in different rented premises in the Fort. In the year 1879, by the express desire of Miss Prescott, and with the sanction of Government and of the Trustees, the name of the school was changed from that of "The Fort Christian School" to that of "The Frere-Fletcher School," the new title being adopted out of respect to the memory of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, and in consideration of the active sympathy given by Sir Bartle Frere to the work of the school. The existence of the school is in a large measure due to the noble and self-denying efforts of Miss Prescott, who sacrificed twenty-one years of her life and some portion of her private fortune in furthering the welfare of this institution. The chief benefactor, after the first establishment of the school, was Mr. Premchand Roychand, who contributed no less than Rs. 50,000 of the Rs. 75,000 which the erection of the new building cost. An endowment fund of Rs. 50,000 has been raised for the purpose of maintaining, clothing and teaching orphan European and Eurasian girls. Of this fund Rs. 25,000 were raised partly by Miss Prescott's efforts in India and in England, and partly by a generous grant of £500 from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, while Government made an equal grant of Rs. 25,000. There is also a reserve fund invested in Government Paper, the amount of which I have not been informed, but from the income of which fund, it is proposed by Miss Prescott, to found certain annual scholarships, and to defray continent expenses, such as the annual repairs to the building, taxes, insurance against fire, &c. I took the charge of the school from Miss Prescott in March 1886. Since that time the school has been entirely reorganised, class teaching has been substituted for the old individual method, and the pupils have been placed in the standards required by the Department of Public Instruction. A drawing class has been established, and is greatly appreciated by the pupils, who have given indisputable evidence that Indian girls can draw as well as their English sisters. An orphanage for European children was established last July, and this will in the future form one of the most useful, as well as one of the most interesting features of the school. The children are boarded, clothed and educated free of payment; and it is found that the endowment is not sufficient to support the number already admitted, and funds are urgently needed for this branch of the school. I greatly wished to have the school examined by a Government Educational Inspector, but my plan was set aside by the secretary of the school, who employed the head-master of the Cathedral Boys' School and the Rev. E. S. Hall, Garrison Chaplain, to take the examinations. In bringing this report to a close, I wish to mention the kind co-operation of the teachers associated with me in the school, which has greatly tended to its harmonious working, more especially my friend and fellow-worker, Miss A. F. Moos, to whose ready sympathy and never failing help in every difficulty I feel more indebted than I can very well express. The music is entirely under Miss Moos' care, and the progress made by some of the pupils during the last few months has been far beyond what we could reasonably have expected.

At the request of Mr Campbell, on behalf of the trustees, Lady Reay then distributed the prizes to the young ladies, addressing a few encouraging remarks to each happy recipient as she came forward. After a short programme of music was gone through by the school children, the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Town Council was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and there were also present Colonel Mercwether, Colonel Portman, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Messrs. R. N. Khory, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee, Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Javerilal Umiashanker, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

REFUNDS OF TOWN DUTIES

The secretary was authorised to pass claims for refund of Town duties amounting to Rs. 1,30,000, and to countersign cheques for payment of such amount to the end of the financial year. This sum was in addition to the Rs. 7,70,000 sanctioned by the Council by their resolutions of the 14th April and 8th December 1886.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

Sanction was given to the employment of two inspectors for the Tansa Water Works at Rs. 125 each, per month, inclusive of all allowances.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The chairman, at the request of Captain Morland, read the following letter :—

To Captain H. MORLAND, Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—I am desired to invite yourself and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to meet his Excellency the Governor at the western entrance of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, where his Excellency will arrive at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on the occasion of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, and to escort his Excellency thence to the steps of the Town Hall.—I have, &c.,

A. B. PORTMAN,
Special Officer for the Jubilee Celebration.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IS HIGHER EDUCATION DOOMED?

THE policy of retrenchment which the Government of Bombay seems, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, to be intent upon is (says the *Indu Prakash*) sure to fill all thoughtful persons with alarm and anxiety. The public has scarcely yet reconciled itself to the loss of two collegiate institutions in the Presidency maintained by the State. They have heard with undisguised concern the news of the intended abolition of the Surat High School. The further news that no less than seventeen High Schools, which means all but one or two High Schools in the whole Presidency, including Sind, are to follow the fate of the Surat High School and the Deccan and Gujerat Colleges has come upon us like a thunderbolt. The news, if true, is unconsciously significant of the attitude and intentions of Government, and if false deserves to be promptly contradicted. We know of nothing since the enactment of the Gagging Act and the other dark things of the Lytton regime, which is so much calculated to unsettle the minds of the people, and to shake their confidence in the generosity of the British Government as the news which the *Gazette* gave currency to in its issue of Wednesday last, and if the news is untrue, we beg the Government will lose no time in giving it an emphatic authoritative contradiction. The proposed abolition of seventeen High Schools coupling it with the already accomplished abolition of two Arts Colleges, implies a death-blow to all higher liberal education in this presidency. There are in all eight Arts Colleges in the presidency out of which after the abolition of the Deccan and Gujerat Colleges there will be only one departmental College which we take to be synonymous with efficient college. Of the High Schools there are in all 19 departmental schools for the whole presidency, including Sind, 16 being in the presidency proper, and 3 in Sind. Out of this number 17 High Schools are abolished, there will remain the magnificent number of two departmental High Schools for the whole presidency and if Surat High School is not included in the 17, there will remain only one. Such an all but total withdrawal of State funds from higher liberal education is the most shortsighted and suicidal form of retrenchment which could be devised. We believe efforts will be hurriedly made by the native public to enter a respectful but emphatic protest against the views which our Governor is supposed to entertain against higher education.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., read a paper on "The Capital of India"; among those present being Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Harris, Sir Robert Meade, K.C.S.I., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Dr Tindall Robertson, M.P., General Macdonald, and General M'Gowan. In introducing the meeting, Sir George said that capitals were seldom deliberately selected—they usually grew up as the result of circumstances. If the capital of India were to be selected, he thought no one would have proposed to put it where Calcutta stood. But for all that, if—having grown up where it was—it really and truly were the capital, and likely to remain so unless deliberately transplanted, he was not sure that he should now propose to do so. Personally he rather liked the climate of Calcutta, as tropical climates went. His impression was that it was as healthy for Europeans to reside in all the year round as any other place in the lower-lying plains of India. Strategically it was, he believed, very difficult of attack by sea. He had a theory that more solid work was got through in the hot weather than in the cold weather when amusements prevailed. On the other hand, the climate did not suit the natives of other parts of India ; they suffered from it, and were much afraid of it. The city was in a peculiar country, and could never be a good metropolitan place for India at large. What to his mind, however, really settled the question was that to all intents and purposes Calcutta had already ceased to be the capital of India. The members and staff of the Government of India came there for barely three months of the year as birds of passage. In his view the evils of a peripatetic system of Government were very great, and the loss of time and unsettlement in the biennial migrations were very considerable. It was most desirable that the capital should be fixed somewhere, but he doubted the possibility of going back and fixing the Government of India at Calcutta, when the habit of going away and making the real business capital at Simla or Ootacamund had become confirmed and established. The difficulty was to find another good place : a place of sufficiently assured goodness that they could afford confidently to undertake the great work of setting up a new capital with adequate offices and appliances. At present the real working capital was Simla, where the Government was located the greater part of the year—more than twice as long as in Calcutta—and when the members had their real permanent residences. The climate, however, from June to September was very bad indeed, and the height, latitude, and confinement made it a most undesirable residence in winter. The water supply was extremely bad, and he doubted if it would ever be corrected. Simla was to this day by far the most inaccessible of all the hill stations in India, and it argued a want of belief in any permanent residence that nothing more had been done to improve the communication. If Simla, he believed, Calcutta had already ceased to be the capital of India, and Simla was not fitted to take its place, where were they to look ? The best hill location in India, he believed, was the Neilgherries on the south, where an elevated plateau some 8,000 feet high admitted carriages and comforts. But there was the plague to be considered, and it would probably be considered objectionable to establish the capital at so elevated a spot in the extreme south of the Peninsula. He had always thought that if we would search for a medium climate—a sort of compromise to make a common meeting-ground for Europeans and natives—it was in that country that the site must be found, in the central tracts between the Bombay coast and the Jumna. The general result of his survey was that he could not confidently and dogmatically say which was the best site for the capital of India. He could only indicate the general questions involved, the directions in which they should look, and the conditions necessary to a successful settlement of the question. He did not think they could find a suitable capital ready made. They must select one, something in the way that Washington was selected ; and if, like Washington, it was at first only a political capital rather than a great city and mercantile centre, selected in preference to other cities which might think they had equal claims, he was not sure that this would be wholly a drawback, provided always that the site was one easily accessible from the various provincial capitals and industrial centres, and suitable for a common meeting-place. They had practically ceased to use Calcutta as their capital without adopting Simla, and besides the great unsettlement, loss of time and expense attending the present peripatetic uncertainty, the overwhelming evil was that neither at Calcutta nor at Simla was the Government of India brought into contact with most of the native races. At Calcutta they had exclusively the important but peculiar comparatively isolated Bengalee people. Simla, in the heart of the Himalayas, they were out of from all natives except the very small hill population of the immediate neighbourhood. A good capital must be one not solely for Europeans, not perhaps solely for natives—at any rate, not for one race of natives—but a capital where all might meet on equal terms. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. Long, whose remarks were presented in the form of a paper by Mr. Arathoon, said that this question of the capital of India was not a mere *dilettante* one as to what would be an agreeable residence for the Government; it related to a much higher theme—viz having 250,000, 000 people to rule, Native States which required great tact to manage, and standing face to face with our Russian neighbour, how should the Supreme Government be located so as to best fulfil these functions ? It required the direct contact with the heads of the Native States by tours in the cold weather, which would embrace Madras, Bombay, Central India, and our northern frontier, leaving the hot and rainy season to be devoted to correspondence work in some healthy locality. Calcutta must rest on its past laurels as the Liverpool of India. The capital question was one that affected the great Empire of India in its northerly move, accelerated by Russia moving south towards her centre, Byzantium. North Westward Ho ! was the motto of the future, and the local interests of Calcutta could no more prevent this move than any action in Liverpool could make it the seat of the English Government. Calcutta, excellent as a port, was too little in contact with Central and Northern India, while the north-west frontier question required the Imperial Government to have a capital nearer than Bengal, and it was unquestionably that the heads of Government in the hot weather and rains in lieu of unhealthy climate could not do half the work they could effect in a place like Simla. Dr. Pringle, Mr. Dadabhoy, and Mr. Alexander Rogers (late of Bombay Council) having spoken, Mr. Mackenzie, Home Secretary to the Government of India, said that as one of the latest arrivals from India, he might tell them that the question of the capital of India had practically settled itself. Offices for all branches of the Government had been built at Simla ; the water problem had been solved, and the drainage greatly improved. He did not think that there would be any climatic difficulty with the Government residing at Simla, but his own opinion was that the offices should be fixed in one place, and, if a new capital was wanted, Bombay should be chosen. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackenzie (Secretary to the Government of India) thought that as belonging to the Supreme Government and having recently arrived from Simla, he might usefully lay before the meeting certain items of information which would clear up any misapprehensions as to facts. He did not suppose that any one would elect Simla as the capital if the question were to be first approached at the present day. Simla was like fiTopsy ; it had "growed" But as a matter of fact the Government of India never had practically its permanent offices there and had erected large and expensive buildings. The question now practically resolved itself into this; were those to be abandoned and a new official centre to be created at enormous expense, or should they be content with what they had, with all its disadvantages. Simla had its *agrements* and no doubt it had its disagreeables, but Sir George Campbell was at an rate wrong in complaining as to its water supply ; that question had been quite solved. A complete scheme of drainage was also being carried out. It had a very energetic municipality, of which the non-official members were doing extremely good service, and in a year or two Simla would be totally independent of the elements so far as its water supply was concerned. Its accessibility from the plains could easily be improved. The only reason why a Railway could not be made was because it was considered that to connect a mere official capital with the plains was an expense which was unwarranted in a time when such heavy expenditure was required for the protection of the frontier, the Burmese business, and so forth. In considering this question of the capital, it must be borne in mind that the Government of India was not in direct administrative charge of any part of India, or of very small tracts. It had under it the local governments, and it was the local government that had the immediate control and management of all the bulk of the work. The Government of India was simply a huge Court sitting above as a court of appeal or a court of general control, managing its affairs through the local governments. Therefore it was the local government that had to be principally considered. There could be no doubt (and he spoke without prejudice as a Calcutta man, having lived there for many years) that Calcutta was, for a capital town, the most parochial place in all India. The tone of feeling in Bombay was more open, more broad, and altogether more advanced than Calcutta. But the main question was, what was meant by the "capital." Sir George referred to bringing Europeans and natives together : what did that mean ? Was it to be supposed that a certain number of the inhabitants of India would leave their ordinary occupations and emigrate to live round about the central Durbar of Government in the way that the Burmese did at Mandalay ? Mandalay, he found when he was there, was in fact of that description. The whole of the inhabitants of Mandalay lived by the court. Each village in the country sent so many men to Mandalay; the village contributed Rs. 5 per month for each man's keep, and the court contributed another Rs. 5 a month ; and in that way a big capital, a big town, was created. But there could not be that kind of thing in India. In his opinion, the idea should be this : the Government of India should leave its offices at some fixed spot, whether in Calcutta or Bombay or Simla did not matter, and the bulk of the officials should remain in that fixed spot. He attributed no weight whatever to the argument about health. He would sooner live in Calcutta all the year round than in Simla. Calcutta was as healthy a town to live in as most towns in England ; and the bulk of Europeans there enjoyed just as good health as the bulk of people did at home : in fact he had seen more sickness in the last nine years he had spent in Calcutta. One could work quite as well in the plains as in the hills. The simple question was what was best for the general interest of the country. The Government of India should not be permanently located, and when the upper officials went on tour they should not drag after them a great tail of clerks as they did now twice a year. A great deal had been recently said about the alleged stoppage and business by the migration of the Government. That was all nonsense. With proper arrangements there need be no stoppage, and so far as his own office was concerned, he could say that the work went on as usual. He thought that the members of the Government of India should be brought as frequently as possible into contact with the Local Governments. That, indeed, was one of the advantages of having stations in the hills as health resorts. Numbers of officers went up to Simla just as they would to any other health resort during the hot weather and holidays ; they went there because the Government was there ; and in that way a great deal of intercourse took place of which the general public knew nothing. What was really required was that the Government of India, through its higher officers, should be free for a certain number of weeks in the year to move about the country and to come into immediate contact with the local governments. A few months ago he had the honour of being deputed with Sir Evelyn Baring by the Government of India to confer with the Madras Government upon various pending subjects. Correspondence had been going on for years, and it was thought something might be done by personal communication. They went to Madras and in the result succeeded in effecting a perfect understanding with the Madras Government on all the various sorts of difficulties that had been standing in the way, and the wheels of business of the Madras Government ran beautifully after that as compared with the way in which they had done before. That course of procedure had been adopted frequently during the past few years, but it ought to be systematized. No doubt the privilege of the hill exodus had been abused. He did not think the local government should absent themselves from their local capitals in the way many of them had been doing of late. Another abuse was that the heads of departments had gradually got into the habit of accompanying the Government of India to the hills. He was quite clear that the heads of the Postal Department and the Telegraphic Department ought to be in Bombay ; which was practically the commercial centre of the Empire, and that their offices ought to be there. The same observation would apply to some gentlemen attached to his own office, such as the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Forests, &c. In conclusion, coming again to the question of the capital, Mr. Mackenzie said—"Simla I do not see how we are to get out of, having regard to the relations in which we are to Simla, and the movements backward and forward. I may amend the relations of the Supreme Government and the local governments ; beyond that, as a practical question, I do not think we can go.

Doctor Pringle, General Randell, Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr Nanda Lal Ghosh, Mr. Byramjee Maneckjee Dadabhoy and other gentlemen continued the discussion, and finally a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir George Campbell.

The chairman in closing the meeting recalled the old English saying "It is better to let well alone." He thought that after one who had given so much consideration to the subject as Sir George Campbell had, was unable to specify any locality, which was a suitable site for the capital of India, we had better continue our present system. Calcutta as a capital had been a matter of growth ; it was not open to external attack ; it was situated in one of the richest province, and was a very great commercial centre. He quite agreed that the members of the Supreme Government ought to visit the various centres and keep in touch with the local government, and further that it was not necessary that the members of gov rnment should drag the whole of their establishments with them on tour. During the time he was a Governor, his tours did not cost the state a penny, and he could not see why members of Council should not pay their own expenses when they went from Simla to Calcutta.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SKOBELEFF.

AMONDJAH BEY gives the following recollections of the famous Russian General in the *St. James, Gazette* :—

IT was not till almost the end of the Russian occupation, when he was superintending the evacuation of his corps d'armee, that I made Skobeleff's acquaintance. I first met him in the office of a French gentleman who had lent his villa just outside the town to Skobeleff and his staff. The General apologized for not having called on me, on the score of having arrived only a few minutes previously, and asked me to come up and lunch with him and as familie : the collection of tents applied to a Russian general's aides-de-camp. The same afternoon he called at my house and proposed a walk ; and somehow, though Skobeleff warned me that he was now quite Anglophobe instead of Anglophil, as he used to be, and though I confessed to disliking Russia though not necessarily Russians, we got on so well that I didn't think for the fortnight he stayed a day passed without a walk or a boating excursion together.

Every one knows that he spoke most fluently French, German, and English. I once heard him speak very fair Italian ; and he had already picked up a considerable knowledge of Turkish. I asked once how it was that he spoke English so very idiomatically ; and when he said that he had English nurses when a child, I suggested that they would not account for the fashionable and army slang he used so correctly. To this he only replied, "Oh, I once sailed a yacht at Cowes ;" but, by the laugh which accompanied the answer, he evidently did not intend it to be taken as conclusive. He told me he thought his family was not originally Russian, and had heard vaguely that it might have been English. I suggested "Scobell ;" but "No—not that, I think. Anyhow, I don't know who my great-grandfather was, and I don't care. "

As we became more intimate our conversation turned on more serious matters ; and I recollect his asking me whether I really thought he was popular with the officers and men of his corps "Of course my aides-de-camp tell me so from morning till night ; but then they would say the same to the first general who may supersede me." I replied that, having known many of his officers and scores belonging to other corps, I had heard him very frequently spoken of, and invariably in the most flattering manner. "As for the men of your command, I have several times been amused to find that, instead of swearing by the name of the Deity, they say by Skobeliff ! its true !" At this he seemed much pleased, as he said he knew I should tell him the truth. But when I added that he must not think too much of his popularity amongst his brother-generals, whose best words for him were that with these or four more Skobeleffs there would be no Russian army left, he exclaimed "Oh, generals ! of course they are all jealous of me." After a pause he continued, "And yet, if any one has cause to be discontented, it is I and not they. Just look at the men to whom they give their best civil and military appointments. Look at that pompous ass D. K.; at S., an amiable fainéant ; at L., who is only fit to be a shopkeeper's clerk. As for me, 'Oh ! there's Skobeleff ; fighting his trade, let him fight.' So I do the hard work and the others get rewarded." Presently, the same subject evidently, rankling in his mind, he went on, "And you don't know, you can't imagine, how all the imperial family hate me. All these Grand Dukes have their rank, their titles, and their wealth ; while all the beauty of Russ is at their feet, if they choose to throw the handkerchief: and they hate me because I have what they have not—a little military glory!

After a short silence I remarked, "At any rate, you can boast of being the only Russian who could perhaps play the part of monk, and whom the whole army would follow." Skobeleff walked on without saying a word for quite a minute, and then turned to me with a sigh :" Non; Je crois que ces temps-la sont passes. " Before we separated he reminded me, not for the first time, that he spoke in confidence to a friend, and begged me not to repeat anything he said. To which I answered that my report as to him would be simply the dates of his arrival and departure, and that I thought we had been too good friends for me to wish to get him sent to Siberia. "Siberia ? Yes, that at least ; they would be glad to get rid of me. You'll see that they will send me out to fight again—probably in Central Asia : they know that if I am defeated I shan't come back alive; so they won't lose either way." "They" was always on, not its—"l'on m'envoira." "l'on sait." And I understood it, as I think he meant it, to imply the imperial family.

Naturally, I never said a word of these dangerous confidences during Skobeleff's lifetime. Now that he has been long dead from the rupture of a varicose vein (or whatever the cause may have been), and that his family is extinct, they can do no harm. I asked him whether, supposing equal Turkish and Russian forces in positions equally favourable to each, and that on each side all officers above the rank of Sergeant-major had been killed, the Turks or the Russians would win. He objected to the impossibility of the supposition, "especially as a Russian regiment had more officers in proportion than the Turks." At last he said, "Allowing that, our troops would retreat. The Turks can do without officers ; our men can't."

Before the Roumanians crossed the Danube there was such a panic for three days that, "if Osman Pasha had been properly informed by his spies and had made a sortie of only 10,030 men from Plevna all the Russian army would have fled back across the river." "And you ?" why, of course I should have got as well in front of the retreat as I could manage to do. During the siege of Plevna Skobeleff was wounded, he told me, in the foot ; fortunately; "as his soldiers considered him to be a invulnerable ;" it was nothing serious, and was not heard of outside his own tent. On his finally leaving Bulgaria for Russia he asked me to see him off, so I went with him on board the troopship. Before we parted he said, " Perhaps you will hear of me some day as fighting against you on your Indian frontier, that's a campaign I should like!" I wish you the best of luck else, I said ; and even there the worst I wish you is to be taken prisoner." No; of this you may be sure, I shall never be taken pusoner."

Putting aside the frank charm of manner possessed by Skobeleff, which predisposed everybody in his favour, the chief impression left with me by our sufficiently unreserved intercourse was, that he was a man of great ambition—ambition rising far beyond the glory of being the beau sacreur of Russia. I fancy he considered himself capable of playing a leading part in Russian foreign politics ; that he was seriously aggrieved by never being offered any civil post that might have brought him into notice as being something other than the fly-wheel of a fighting-machine ; and that his taking up the anti-German campaign was chiefly intended to bring himself into prominence—not so much as a soldier, since that was unnecessary, but as politician and orator. Skobeleff promised the Bulgarians to return to them if they needed and sent for him. Had he lived, and been put forward as a candidate for the vacant throne, the Bulgarians would probably have elected him ; and then, I think, he would have proved a most indocile tool for Czarism to work with.

PENNY DREADFULS.

THE fountain head of the poisonous stream is in the great towns and cities, especially in London itself : and it is with that we have now to deal. Here the readers are to be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and the supply exceeds even the wildest demand. There is now before us such a veritable mountain of pernicious trash, mostly in paper covers, and all 'Price One Penny' so-called novelettes, romances, tales, stories of adventure, mystery, and crime ; pictures of school life hideously misrepresenting the reality ; exploits of pirates, robbers, cut-throats, prostitutes, and rogues, all of which, for its actual presence, it would seem incredible. To expect our readers to wade through such a nauseous mass would be useless, even if the task were possible. All that can be done is to select from the whole heap a few specimens, widely and carefully chosen, that may serve as types of the mental diet now provided for millions of poor children, who buy and eat this garbage with intense relish. It matters little where we begin, so we take first—

'*Joanna Polesnipper, Female horse-stealer, Footpad, Smuggler, Prison-breaker, and Murderer*,'

a complete romance in eight quarto pages, four chapters per small print, as a sample of the entire series. For, in point of general style and character, and character of the *dramatis personæ* all these volumes of trash are as like each other as the peas in a single pod. Every sentence fairly bristles with adjectives of tremendous and fiery strength ; the characters are of but two kinds, whether angels or demons in mortal guise ; fools or sharpers ; rogues or the victims on whom they prey. Every page is crammed with incidents of the most astounding kind, which succeed each other as swiftly as the scenes in a transpontine drama. Bombastic rant, high-flown rhodomontade, and the flattest fustian flow from the lips of all speakers alike ; and 'Joanna' is no exception to the rule.

Chapter I. opens on the coast of Blankshire, in the midst of a furious thunderstorm, a dense fog, and Forked Lightning in terrific torrents. Of course the objects succeed in landing a long dark boat ; each one sizes a portion of the cargo, 'rushes stealthily inland and disappears.' This operation having been twice repeated, there suddenly ensues a terrific encounter between 'Captain Despo' of 'The Black Tiger' and his crew, and 'Paul Manley,' captain of the Coast Guard. The gigantic pirate is raving drunk ; his huge and bloodthirsty sword, whirled in round his head, and consigned the whole troop of Preventive men 'to their patron saint, the Devil,' and having moreover commanded his crew to 'riddle the miserable skins of the foe until nothing remained of their miserable carcases,' in a whirlwind of fury his orders are obeyed. The pirates then retire to the rocks, and 'after a circuitous journey, emerge into a cave, to drink deeply and converse in whispers of hideous import !'

The reader may here feel inclined to take breath for a moment at such an awful climax as this, but he must hurry on.

After a brief interlude, the whole gang of bloodthirsty ruffians 'emergo' once more, and make their way out to a neighbouring cottage, the peaceful abode of Mr. and Mrs. Polesnipper and the lovely daughter. Their first demand is for whisky, the second for 'Joanna,' whom the pirate loud'y claims as his own. Both demands being sternly rejected, the ruffians at once butcher the old man and woman in cold blood, set fire to the cottage, and having flung a faithful cowboy into the raging flames, and carried off both the shrieking damsels as lawful plunder, finally 'like tartarian imps levanted, amidst shouting, cursing and dancing over their evil work.'

Chapter II., 'Seven Years After,' introduces us to a handsome youth, in magnificent attire, alighting from a superb steed outside the Bull Inn, Aldgate, one Summer night in 1775. This is no other than the famous Captain Raven, a noted highwayman, for whom six Bow Street runners are there and then lying in wait. 'Tim Wisp,' the ostler, in league with the robber, at once informs him of the presence of the constables and their resolve to 'take him alive or dead.' The 'Raven,' however, is more than equal to the occasion, and in the next two pages of small print we read how he calmly walked into the room where the six awaited him, managed to lock the door, and having knocked down two of his enemies with the butt end of a pistol, jumped through an open window into the yard below, 'carried off six horses,' and shot three of the assailants who followed him, and retired swiftly into the fastness of the Baguigge Wells, leaving the chief of the Bow Street runners yelling (sic) 'Murder, blue fire, and stewed brains !' until he could yell no longer.

Chapter III. opens 'on the towering cliffs of Blankshire,' where in the moonlight kneels a young man in a black cloak before a rude cross in the barren waste. To him suddenly advances a stranger, 'of herculean proportions and 'forbidding features,' who is thus greeted by the sable youth :—

'"Aha ! Captain Despo ! pirate ! murderer ! has thy sin-laden soul driven you to the grave of your victims ?"

"Blood and death ! how know you this ?" replies the gigantic ruffian. "Who are you ?"

'"One who has sworn to avenge the remains of those whose remains (*sic*) are gathered there," fiercely returns the youth.

'"Fool ?" hissed the pirate, quivering with rage, "your knowledge is your doom."'

Then follows a tremendous combat on the usual tremendous scale, at which we can but glance. In another moment 'the giant had drawn a long gleaming stiletto, and showing his white fairy-like teeth, prepared to spring on his assailant, who revealed a formidable dagger,' &c. &c. Then follow panting breasts, deadly glances, flashing blades, sparks of fire ; lithe, elastic forms, murderous thrusts, and gory wounds ; frightful shrieks, and a 'ruffian form falling back into the horrible void !' The sable youth then mounts his coal-black steed, and 'dashes off towards the cries below' !

Meanwhile, on the high road close by is being enacted another tragedy as monstrous as the first. Hidden in the shade stands a stalwart man heavily armed—lost, it would seem, in a muttered soliloquy as to the fate of the 'Polesnipper' family, and the unfilially home to any one else. The lady had dinner with his lordship. The witness spoke to going upstairs and finding that the Marquess and the lady were together in a bed-room. He let the lady out about eleven o'clock at night. On the 23rd of the same month the same thing occurred, and also on other occasions last year. William Hackings, who had been for six years in the Marquess's service previous to May 1885, spoke to the same lady calling at the Marquess's rooms in James-street, and said that his lordship and the lady were together in a bed-room several times. This was all the evidence except that taken on commission. There was no appearance for the respondent, and Lord Trayner, after saying that he had read the evidence taken in London and was satisfied, granted a decree of divorce.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE council of this association, which has been instituted for the advocacy by all legitimate means of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India, has issued a circular inviting attention to matters relating to the subject. The points to which attention is invited are the due protection of the existing frontier, the improvement of the condition of the rural population by various means, the encouragement of native trades and manufactures, the introduction and stimulation of new manufactures by Government experiments, the prosecution of works of public untility, the increase of education, the reduction of costs in the small debt courts, the development of local self-government, the larger employment in public services of natives of India, the gradual admission of elected members on the Legislative Councils, the reform of the Secretary of State's Council by the reduction of the term of office from ten to five years, and by similar reforms. The circular also recommends a watchful supervision over the home charges of the Secretary of State for India in Council, including the adjustment of military accounts between the British and Indian Exchequers. The council further urges an early and exhaustive inquiry into the affairs of India.

RURAL LIFE IN RUSSIA.

LADY VERNEY gives an interesting account in the "*Nineteenth Century*" of rural life in Russia, she writes :—Usury is the great nightmare of rural Russia at present, an evil which seems to dog the peasant proprietor in all countries alike. The "Gombeen Man" is fast getting possession of the little Irish owners. A man who hires land cannot borrow on it ; the little owner is tempted always to mortgage it at a pinch. In Russia he borrows to the outside of its value, to pay the taxes and get in his crop. The "bondage labourers," *i.e.*, for money lent, receive no wages and are in fact a sort of slaves. They repay their extortioners by working as badly as they can—a "level worst," far inferior to that of the serfs of old, they harvest three and a half or four stacks of corn where the other peasants get five. The Koulaks and Mir-eaters, and other usurers, often of peasant origin, exhaust the peasant in every way ; they then foreclose the mortgages, unite the small pieces of land once more, and reconstitute large estates. A koulak is not to be trifled with ; he finds a thousand occasions for revenge ; the peasant cannot cheat the Jew as he does the landlord, and is being starved out—the mortality is enormous. In the rural districts of England the death-rate is 18 per 1,000. In the whole of Central Russia it reached 62 per 1,000 at the last revision in 1882. "The famine, now so frightfully common, is not owing to barrenness of the soil, for the mortality is greatest where the land is best. The birth-rate in these provinces is 45."

"The usurers are able to oppress the peasants by the help of the tax-gatherer, *e.g.*, they are obliged to sell their corn in September, when it is cheap, in order to pay the tax, and buy it again in winter, when it is dear, to live." The tax-gatherer knows that if he sells up the peasant he becomes a beggar and can pay no more ; flogging, therefore, is resorted to, and insolvent peasants are flogged in a body. Last winter an inspector of Novgorod reported that in one district 1,500 peasants had been condemned to be flogged for non-payment of taxes. Five hundred and fifty had already suff

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

THERE was a fall of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes in London yesterday, making the price 106¾; but other financial quotations were unchanged. Bar Silver was still quoted at 46 11-16d. per oz. The Council sold another lakh of Wire Transfers on Bombay at the previous day's rate of 1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee. £350,000 were paid into the Bank of England yesterday, and we have not heard of any heavy withdrawals of Gold lately, the Bank's position having been improving week by week; but Reuter wires an advance in the market rate of this count on short London Bills and Indian 6 months' sight Bank Paper of ¼ per cent. making the rate 3 per cent.

The Liverpool market continues to be without much movement. The tone was steady at closing last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 500 only were Surats, and spot prices were unchanged all round. American arrivals, it is true, were quoted 1-32d. per lb. higher for all deliveries; but this slight advance was hardly in accord with the feeling at the ruling market, the rate for June Futures in New York having remained at 9·75 (the spot price being also unchanged at 9½), notwithstanding that the Receipts at the Ports were but 11,000 bales against 24,000 bales for the corresponding day last year, and 14,000 bales in 1885. The figures now stand as follows for comparison:—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Monday's Receipts	11,000	24,000	14,000
Tuesday's do	25,000	41,000	3,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,591,000	4,353,000	4,240,000

COTTON.—Our market opened quiet this morning and continued so for some time with prices irregular, and business difficult to put through. Later on a steadier feeling prevailed, and a considerable business was done, especially in ready stuff of Oomrawattee descriptions. Altogether the sales must have aggregated some 3,500 bales, the principal being "Good" Sheegaum at Rs. 178; "Good" Julgaum at Rs. 172; "Good" Akola at Rs. 176; and Barsee at Rs. 176-78 per candy. Bhownuggur has been in good request at Rs. 179-80 for "Good," and Rs. 184-85 for "Fully Good"; and towards the close of the day there were Native buyers of the lower class, at Rs. 179 for May delivery, though we have not heard of any business resulting. Broach was quoted at Rs. 211 for March; but this growth afterwards became rather easier with sellers at Rs. 210½ for March, and Rs. 207½ for April, for "Good." We quote closing rates as follows:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	133	144	156	February.
Khanguam	179	184	...	do.
Julgaum	172	177	...	do.
Broach	210½	...	...	March.
Do.	207½	...	...	April.
Dholleral.....	180	185	196	do.

WHEAT and SEEDS do not show much change. There has been, perhaps, a shade more enquiry in some quarters, induced, possibly, by signs of a disposition to give way in price, especially in Ek-dani descriptions, but the market generally is dull.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,276 bales.
Wheat.....	31,147 cwts.
Linseed	9,847 ,,
Gingelly	11,899 ,,
Ground Nuts	2,588 ,,

FREIGHTS.—There is a fair business doing for Antwerp and Genoa; but the market generally is quiet and without particular change. It is reported that a steamer has been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports at 20s. per ton, for March loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, not to say dull, to-day. Rates both for Bank Bills and three months' Credits have ruled 1-32 lower than last evening's closing rates; but really there has been next to no business doing to test rates adequately, and in view of the Banks being closed for the next two days for the Jubilee rejoicings, there has been quite a holiday feeling all round. Calcutta comes slightly weaker. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Credits do. .....1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
France, do. .....1 91¼d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been much dealt in to-day: but the rather firmer tone of the market has been maintained; and at one time 95½ was quoted for ready Four per cent. Paper; though at closing, 95 3-16 was the quotation, 4½ per cents. have been stronger, and close at 99½.

SHARES.—The market opened quiet, but towards the close a number of changes were made in the prices, chiefly of Press and Mill shares, in anticipation, probably, of the closing of the bazaar for the next two days. The Bellary Press, East India Press, and Scinde Press declined Rs. 10 each, at Rs. 430, Rs. 1,325, and Rs. 535, respectively. The Colaba Press fell Rs. 10, at Rs. 590. On the other hand the Albert Press of Kurrachee, the Khanguam Press, and the Prince of Wales' Press advanced Rs. 10 each, at Rs. 850, Rs. 350, and Rs. 375, respectively. In Mill scrip the following are quoted lower:—Hindustan, Rs. 20, at Rs. 780; Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 20, at Rs. 420; Queen, Rs. 20, at Rs. 655; Western India, Rs. 25, at Rs. 700; Leopold, Rs. 14, at Rs. 135; Bombay United, Rs. 10, at Rs. 880; Khandeish and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 875 and Rs. 810, respectively; Oriental Rs. 2½, at Rs. 52½; Mazagon and Prince of Wales Rs. 2 each, at Rs. 115 and Rs. 85, respectively. An improvement has taken place to the extent of Rs. 10 each in Alfred Manufacturing, at Rs. 350; and Soonderdas at Rs. 950; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 675 and Sholapore at Rs. 1,260. The Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Company's shares are quoted Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 70. In Miscellaneous concerns, Bapty Brothers' shares are Rs. 7 higher, at Rs. 112; and Badham, Pile are Rs. 2 dearer, at Rs. 162 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bomay for the week ending 12th February, as compared with the statement of the 5th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 5. Rs.	Feb. 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,00
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	42,01,459	40,75,833
do. do. at Branches.....	14,91,471	17,11,289
Other Deposits	1,81,32,089	1,94,06,926
Post Bills	10,203	9,493
Cash Credits undrawn.....	7,01,385	7,73,5 6
	3,75,50,512	3 81,77 147
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,82 214	34,35,418
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	32,63,560	32,83,200
Loans, on Security of do.....	42,14,740	47,38,165
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,257	2,452
Bills Discounted and purchased....	1,77,66,184	1,83,48 334
Stamps.....	28,052	28,114
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,77,553		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,02,553	3.02.553
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	9,69,370	4,99 2 0
Cash and Currency Notes.....	75,17,520	76,49,703
	3.75.50,512	3,81,77 147

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Berenice, Captain C. Boctinger, sailed yesterday for Trieste and with a general cargo and passengers.

THE s. s. Bhownagar will sail this morning under its nakada for Bhownagar with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Swerre, 1,103 tons, Captain S. Troye, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from South Shields with a cargo of coals.

THE s. s. Amphitrite, 2,485 tons, Captain B. Galuich, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and passengers from Bombay for Hongkong and Colombo.

THE s. s. Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, cleared yesterday from Bombay with a general cargo and 300 pilgrims on board for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddo.

THE B. I. S. N. Steamship Satara, 820 tons, Captain Macfadyen, which arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, brought in a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi (Feb 12:—Their Highness the Chief and the Ranee Saheb of Mangrole, and H. H. Sheik Md. Jehangir Mia Saheb from Mangrole. Mr. R. W. Cox, Mr. R. W. Mc Govern, Lt. Col. Wise, Mr. J. H. Katari; Purseejor Aderji Manockji, wife and seven children, Major G. Carnegie, Captain and Mrs Sawyer and Lt. Carnegie, from Karachi and 372 deck passengers including 68 men of the Burma Police, from different ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore.....	.....	.....	A	Bozzoni & Co.
,, Britannia ...	1491	F. Blight.....	B	W. &A. Graham & Co.
,, Siam.....	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Peshawur..	2123)	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Cairo.....	1150	R. Hayn	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lizard	1272	T. Byrne.....	H	Captain.
,,Wemoth Hall	2690	T. Collics	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Brankelow..	1618	D. Stewart.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Storm Queen	1376	E. Irwin	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hornida.....	.....	.....	P	F. Bozzoni.
,, ,, Craig....	1572	W. Burgos.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Swerre (s)	Troye	Shields, Jan. 8.
	Satara s)	Macfadyen..	Karachi, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Amphetrite (s) ...	Galcelch ...	Honckong. Colombo
	Bernice (s).....	Bectinger ..	Tricste, &c.
	Orpington (s) ...	Peterson....	Diamond Islands.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Satara for coast and Karachi.
,, Peshawar for China and Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances last evening.
Steamer Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
,, Soomatra, for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·014
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·2
Dew Point	65·9
Relative humidity of Air	·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·5
General Directions of Wind.*	N. NE. NNE, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	162

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Banks, Major, Bo., 7th Drag. Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 14.

Spring, Lt.-Col., Bo., Inspr-Genl, of Ord., on duty, from Aden.
Howes, Col., Mad., M. I., from leave, from England.
Bridges, Lt.-Col., Bl., 22nd P. I. from leave, from England.
Young, Surgn., Bo., I. M. S., from leave, from England.
Ternan, Capt., Bo., 14th B. I, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt., Bl., 20th P. I,, from Sick leave, from France.

FEBRUARY 15.

Elmes, Surgn., Bo. Med. Staff, on duty, from Deesa.
Walker, Lt.-Col., Bo., R. A., on Inspn duty, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 13.

Whitling, Col, Mad, Humpshire Regt on station leave, to Secanderabad.

FEBRUARY, 14.

Banks, Major, Bo, 7th Drg guards, on leave, to Mhow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MADGE—February 10, at Indore, the wife of G J Sparkes Madge, Superintendent of the Agent to the Governor-General's Office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKER—GORDON—February 10, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev W Phillips, A H Tucker, Esq., Punjab Police youngest son of W T Tucker, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), to Rose Alice, daughter of Major Theodore Gordon, Retired List, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

KEATINGE—At Jullundur Cantonments, of Bright's disease, Sherbrooke Francis John, eldest son of George and Mabel Keatinge, aged 6 years and 6 months.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.

It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23 RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE.—Alex. Macdonald and Co., Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen Scotland, were awarded the Prize Medal to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 337, Euston-road N. W.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasm, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild an tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. 60 bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* * * AGENTS WANTED.

JUBILEE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for CELEBRATING the JUBILEE of HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS are informed that from THIS DATE, they can, if they see fit, divide their contributions among all or any of the following objects:—1. Technical Institution; 2. Jubilee Fund; 3. School Feast; 4. Imperial Institute in London, or make their contributions to any one of such objects.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 8th February, 1887.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that on the occasion of the JUBILEE CEREMONY on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, the ROADS of ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE will be CLOSED to, and CLEARED of, all wheeled traffic at 7-30 a. m., and that CHURCH GATE STREET will be CLOSED to, and CLEARED of, all wheeled traffic at 8 a. m. As soon as H. E. the Governor and Staff, and the Members of Council and Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government have passed, Church Gate Street will be again open to wheeled traffic for persons desiring to attend the special service at the Cathedral.

All public bodies attending at the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting addresses and ladies and gentlemen invited under the notification of Government, dated the 10th instant, will be pleased to enter the Town Hall by Mariue Street on the South and the Eastern Boulevard and Mint Street on the North.

A certain portion of the Road between the Elphinstone Circle Gardens and the front of the Town Hall will be enclosed, and persons will be admitted to this enclosure, so far as the limited accommodation allows, up to 8 a.m. The rest of the Circle except the gardens will be open to foot passengers as usual.

At 7 p.m. his Excellency the Governor, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of Council will drive from Parel to witness the illuminations and will proceed by the following route:—

Parel Road, Byculla Bridge, Bhendy Bazaar, Byculla Market, Marwari Bazaar, Shek Memon Street, Crawford Market, Hornby Road, Frere Fountain, Esplanade Main Road, Prince of Wales' Statue, Esplanade Main Road, Church Gate Street to Elphinstone Circle, Bazaar Gate Street, Cruickshank Road to Money School, Esplanade Main Road to Queen's Statue, Mayo Road, Church Gate Street, past General Post Office, Esplanade Main Road to Money School, Kalkadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Churney Road level crossing thence to Malabar Point.

No wheeled traffic going Northwards will be allowed between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m. to use the following roads:—

Shek Memon Street or Marwari Bazaar, (from Crawford Market to Pydhowni).

Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar) from Pydhowni to Parel.

No wheeled traffic going Southwards will be allowed between the hours of 7 and 11 p.m. to use the following road:—

Parel Road (Kalkadevi Road) from Pydhowni to the Money School.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th February, 1887.

Approved and confirmed in accordance with the provisions of S. 77 of Act XIII of 1856.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary,
Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1887.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN attending the STATE BALL at Government House, Malabar Hill, on the night of the 17th instant, are requested to drive in by the Lower Gate.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1-87

MEMBERS of the SENATE proposing to take part in the JUBILEE CELEBRATION, THIS MORNING, are invited to assemble and robe in the Reading Room of the Asiatic Society between 7-30 and 7-45.

By order.

P. PETERSON., D. Sc,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th February, 1887.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

UBI VIRTUS IBI VICTORIA.

THE Jubilee of a reign which forms an epoch in history, is a convenient standpoint on which to review the distance that has been traversed in the course of fifty years, and take note of the principles which have guided the steps of the Sovereign triumphantly through the perils and the temptations which proved fatal to so many contemporary sovereigns. It is nearly half a century since, at 5 o'clock on a June morning, the Archbishop of Canterbury and two noblemen knocked at the gate of Kensington Palace, and asked to be admitted to see the Princess Alexandrina Victoria. That young lady, eighteen years old, was asleep; the attendant reported that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. But the King had then been three hours dead, and the Princess was Queen of England. "We have come," said the Archbishop, "on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." Thus early in her reign Her Majesty learned the application of Shakespear's aphorism, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." She was aroused from her slumbers at the summons of her destiny. The young Queen met the deputation with a shawl thrown over her night-gown, her night cap thrown aside so that her hair fell upon her shoulders; "her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified." Thus began the reign of Victoria, which has lasted fifty years. There is a significance in the fact that the new Sovereign—who has become endeared to the affections of all her subjects throughout her world-wide dominions as Victoria—narrowly escaped the disaster of being labelled Georgiana by George IV. That designation, which would have carried on the traditions of the four Georges, was intended by the vanity of the fourth George for the infant daughter of his brother Edward, the Duke of Kent. Fortunately, however, the Duke had already promised through the Russian Ambassador that the first name of his daughter should be Alexandrina, as a mark of regard for the Emperor Alexander. King George declared that the name of Georgiana could not be second to any other, and the infant Princess was christened Alexandrina Victoria. When, at her first council, held at 11 o'clock on the day she succeeded to the Throne, she signed the name Victoria, omitting the Alexandrina, which had some perfume of absolutism about it, the intimation was eagerly noted, and was regarded throughout the kingdom as of happy augury. The young Queen had been brought up in a seclusion exceeding that of a nun in a convent. Her careful mother, a German Princess, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians, deemed it necessary to keep the Princess at a distance from the Court, and to bring her up in another atmosphere.

It seems almost incredible now, when the Court of England has come to be regarded as the sanctuary of all the domestic virtues, that the Princess Alexandrina was kept away from its precincts in her youth, because neither in morals nor in manners was it a fit place for her to visit. Nevertheless, though denied the advantage, if such it be, of early contact with the splendid routine of Court life, the Princess on the very day of her accession displayed qualities which showed that she was worthy of the great position to which she had been so suddenly called. "Had she been my own daughter," exclaimed the Duke of Wellington, "I could not have desired to see her perform her part better." So well did she perform her part in novel and difficult circumstances that Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wrote to a relative in Germany describing with enthusiasm the remarkable way in which his cousin Victoria had acquitted herself. He had abundant opportunities subsequently of judging of the queenly graces of the young Sovereign who was so soon to become his bride. The Sovereign—so young, so inexperienced, small in stature, but well formed, with a bright and kindly expression, a handsome if not beautiful face—inspired a general interest which soon became a loyal devotion.

After the lapse of fifty years, when the loyalty of all her subjects is something akin to reverence, it is not easy to understand that the Queen ascended the throne while tongues were busy with the plot which had been formed to exclude her from the succession, and that many fears were not unreasonably entertained respecting the security of her Crown, and even of her life. While her sex, her youth, graceful carriage, combined with dignity, created for her wide sympathy, there were circumstances which made the situation in which she suddenly found herself one of considerable difficulty and of some danger. The monarchs of her House who had preceded her were not popular; they were regarded by their subjects as Hanoverians rather than as Englishmen. They had aspired to exercise a personal authority which was encountered from time to time by a passionate, and on the whole a successful resistance. The remembrance of a struggle for liberty against the pretensions of the Crown had left a deep impression on the public mind which amounted to distrust and even to dislike. King William the Fourth proved, contrary to the general expectation, to be more imbued with constitutional principles than any of his predecessors, but even he claimed the prerogative of dismissing his ministers irrespective of the wishes of Parliament. The Crowns of England and Hanover were then united, and there was a lurking suspicion, not wholly groundless, that the interests of England were sometimes subordinated to those of Hanover. Next in succession to the Princess Victoria stood her uncle Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, who embodied in himself the Tory tradition of governing, if necessary, in defiance of popular sentiment. Two years before the death of King William called the Queen to the throne, an Orange plot had formed the subject of inquiry before a secret committee of the House of Commons. There was some reason to believe that the Duke of Cumberland shared the purpose of the conspirators, which was to exclude the Princess Victoria, and give the succession to himself. It was understood that the Princess Alexandrina Victoria was being educated rather in accordance with the comparative liberalism attributed to her father, than in the sentiments which were so strongly exemplified in her uncle the Duke of Cumberland. The agitation created in the Three Kingdoms by the furious controversies arising out of these movements for Catholic emancipation and for reform of Parliament had not really subsided, and party passions were still at their height. Both sides remembered that the two measures in question had been wrung from the predominant classes—of which the Sovereign had come to be considered the chief—only by the imminence of armed resistance which the Duke of Wellington did not like to provoke. Civil war was then still a pervading idea in the public mind. To have on the throne a Sovereign whose sentiments were those of the reforming party, which it was then the custom to denounce as composed of revolutionists and traitors, gave rise to an explosion of political rancour greater than any of which we have had recent experience. The Duke Ernest was regarded by the one side as a formidable, and by the other as a welcome, pretender to the throne. He succeeded to the Crown of Hanover, which thus happily became severed from that of England, and he soon illustrated his ultra-monarchical principles by abrogating the constitution of his new kingdom. His departure from England did not chill his followers in this country. A revolution in his favour seemed to them to be possible, and the *Times*, now so loyal, was then a firebrand exciting religious and national suspicions against the ministers of the young Sovereign whom the leading journal spitefully termed the infant Queen. It was asserted that the Queen was "compelled by her unhappy condition to deliver herself and her indignant people into the hands of Irish traitors and Roman Catholics." In the same spirit Her Majesty was admonished not to marry a Papist, or in any manner follow in the footsteps of the Coburg family, for if she did, that would involve the immediate forfeiture of the British Crown. Sir Robert Peel himself, and other statesmen, who might have been expected to have shown more chivalry, added to the excitement by declaring that it was necessary to defend the Constitution from the hoof of the Democracy. The rancour of party spirit pursued the young Queen even after her marriage. Her husband, Prince Albert, was absurdly denounced as a secret Roman Catholic, a member of the Roman Catholic house of Coburg. The calumniators forgot, or did not know, that his branch of the House of Coburg had been Protestant from the time of Luther, and that his ancestor, the famous Elector of Saxony, was the first Protestant. Even the hero of Waterloo was not ashamed to give strength to the intolerant spirit prevailing, by exclaiming in the House of Lords, "Why they do not even say that the Prince about to be married to our Queen is a Protestant!" While assailed as a Papist on the one side, he was attacked on the other by people who had the effrontery to accuse him of being a sceptic and an infidel tainted by the rationalism of the German universities. The wild menaces and shameful insults indulged in so freely when the Crown was newly placed on the young Queen's head, had in the circumstances of the time a signification and a portent which similar rhodamontade would not now enjoy. It is to the credit of the Queen that she rapidly and with royal facility surmounted the suspicions, and silenced the clamours which marred the general feeling of satisfaction and hope which hailed the opening of her reign.

The Queen was fortunate in being exempted by the operation of the Salic law from the worry and weight of the unstable Crown of Hanover. The departure of her uncle for his German dominions had the further advantage, that while he took with him the hopes of a discredited faction he carried away with him the unpopularity which had come to be affixed to the dynasty. In the course of a long struggle against the new constitutional spirit, the reigning members of the dynasty had come to be regarded as the champions of the Crown rather than of the public liberties. The Queen was welcomed as the Royal impersonation of constitutional principles. Her only possible rival being a reactionary and an absolutist, opposed to all popular rights and to all reform, he soon became of very little account. A Liberal Ministry was in power when the King died, and the young Queen naturally looked for guidance and counsel to Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister. The high Tories of that time were exasperated at the unwelcome conjuncture of a young Queen and a Liberal Ministry. They professed to fear that the Queen would become a passive instrument in the hands of men whom they denounced as enemies of Church and State, and they did not always spare their Sovereign in their fierce anathemas. "The Tories are done for," said the Duke of Wellington, "for I have no small-talk, and Peel has no manners!" The party rancour which prevailed was at the time a source of discomfort, if not of anxiety. The ultimate effect was to identify the Queen and the dynasty with the hopes of the country—the popular cause taken in its mildest acceptation. The Tories themselves were annealed and reshaped into Conservatives, who claim at the present day to be the true depositories of the traditions of the Whigs and the Liberals of the early years of the reign. The Queen has known how to maintain a position of independence which enabled her to act with a remarkable degree of impartiality between Liberals and Conservatives, whatever may be her private predilections, if Her Majesty indulge in any. The same measure of confidence and support is accorded to her constitutional advisers, whether they be Liberal or Conservative. "I never advise my advisers," said Her Majesty on one occasion. Content with reigning in the hearts of her subjects over a world-wide Empire, the Queen leaves her ministers to govern in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by Parliament. The ideal of constitutional government which has been arrived at in England during the last fifty years is the envy, and we fear, the despair of other nations less fortunate in the good sense and wise moderation of their rulers. The year of revolutions, which overturned or shook every throne on the Continent, left England and its Empire undisturbed, save by the Chartist agitation and by an easily suppressed attempt at insurrection in Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom which has formed an exception amid the general contentment and tranquillity prevailing throughout the Empire at large. This is due to the special circumstances that have withheld the application to Ireland of the wholesome principle of governing in accordance with the needs and requirements of the governed, which during her Majesty's reign has produced such beneficent results in the rest of her dominions.

The records of the reforms made since the year 1837 will fill many pages. The progress achieved in everything relating to the national life, and the development of its prosperity exceeds, it may be said without exaggeration, that of the two preceding centuries. The nation seems to have been endowed with energies and gifts, of which its previous history, grand and eventful as it has been, gave only an inadequate forecast. The change wrought in the transformation by which the land has been covered with railways and the seas with steamships, while the remotest parts of the earth are brought into instantaneous communication by the telegraph, is but the external manifestation of the political and social ameliorations that have changed the whole aspect of things throughout the Empire. The immense development, material and moral, which has been achieved in the last half century is not confined, it is true, to the dominions under the sway of Her Majesty. It is to the lasting glory of her reign that under the beneficent constitutional regime with which her memory will be for ever associated, the changes effected were made without shock or revolution, such as marked the throes of the new birth in other lands. In England the new forces have not manifested themselves by subverting thrones and uprearing military autocracies which threaten the future of humanity with unexpected perils. Slavery abolished; the basis of the political system broadened till the whole population is practically included in it; the criminal code recast and humanised; the corn laws repealed and free trade established; the people educated universally and by law; the enforcement of fair treatment of the multitudes employed in mines and factories, all these things have been accomplished, and many more besides, without any break in the continuity of social or political life. It was due directly to the initiative of the Queen's husband, the Prince Consort, that the arts were moved to give an increased scope and beauty to the products of the manufacturing industry of the Empire. The Queen herself is no mean artist; one of her daughters is a sculptor; and all the family have set an example which has been widely followed, of investing life with a new grace sought in the culture of the artistic instinct which previously was either unknown or despised in England. The whole aspect of our social life has been changed for the better in recent years, and a due share in this result must be ascribed to the example set by the Royal Family and the stimulus given by the Exhibition of 1851 and those that followed it. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales shared with the Queen the honour of having acclimatised the institution of exhibitions in England, and made them popular.

Though the chief glories of the reign are to be found in the pacific victories of political, material and moral evolution, war claims its place in this eventful history. In the first period of the reign the forty years' peace which was the result of the great European uprising against Napoleon, was unbroken, save in India, where an ill-judged intervention in Afghan affairs led to the disaster which made the name of the Khyber Pass of evil omen. The Sikh War retrieved the honour of our arms, and added the Panjab to British India. The Crimea was the only theatre of war in which the Queen's troops met those of a great Power, and in every encounter they proved to be of the same metal as their fathers, who fought in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The sufferings of the troops in the trenches, during the long winter siege of Sebastopol, sobered the exultation so well justified by Alma and Inkerman, but the issue of the war was satisfactory. The change in the National sentiments in regard to foreign policy was remarkably exemplified in the enthusiasm which was aroused by the alliance with the French, who had been regarded by previous generations as our natural enemies. Two days before the Queen succeeded to the Throne—the eighteenth June—the dying King called for a French standard which had been captured at Waterloo, and putting his hand upon the eagle, declared that the touch of it had done him good He prayed that he might not die on that day, and the prayer seemed to have been heard, for he lived two days longer. The pious antipathy of King William to the hereditary foe was regarded by the public opinion of the time as an evidence of patriotism, but even then the old spirit was dying out, for in the festivities on the occasion of the procession at the Queen's Coronation, Marshal Soult was received with cheers, only surpassed by those given to the Queen herself. The Marshal was known as the stoutest of Napoleon's Generals who fought at Waterloo, but the old antipathy had already been forgotten and London saluted in his person French valour, and a friendly nation. The Anglo-French alliance cooled down, and may be said to have expired, when Napoleon III. made war upon Austria for the liberation of Italy. It was imagined at that time that the war was intended to have as its ultimate result the re-establishment of the old Napoleonic ascendancy on the Continent. But the principle of Nationality which was established as a new political force by the victories of Majenta and Solferino received a momentum which reconstituted Germany, and led straight to Sedan and the end of the Second Empire. The Queen took a personal part in cementing the understanding between France and England by winning the confidence of the Empress, who became her intimate and attached friend. The feeling of affectionate regard survived the favours of fortune, the Queen presenting to the Empress as the mournful symbol of her sympathy, the stone sarcophagi under which Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial rest their uncrowned heads.

Of wars of less magnitude and importance than that of the Crimea, there have been many, most of them against enemies from whose defeat but little glory could accrue, and some of them marked by disasters which were unexpected, but not, it may be hoped, unprofitable. The war against the Ashantees, the more costly expedition to Magdala, to rescue Dr. Blanc and four other captives from the hands of Theodore of Abyssinia; several small wars in South Africa, including one against the Boers, which cost us a small army and the General, Sir George Colley. A brief campaign in Persia is to be added to the list. The war in Egypt, when Arabi Pasha was so promptly overthrown by General Wolseley, the long and disastrous operation in the Soudan, where the Mahdi proved to our satisfaction that all African generals were not Arabis; and lastly the war in Burma, where, after a triumphant march on the capital of King Theebaw, and the defeat of his army almost without the loss of a man, an insurrection of dacoits has required the presence of the Commander-in-Chief with 30,000 troops to consolidate the conquest and bring that vast territory into subjection to the Queen. All these wars added together make a considerable chapter in a narrative which in the main, as we have said, was one of peace, giving opportunity for the magnificent development of the national and imperial resources.

The additions made in every quarter of the world to the territory of the Empire during the half century would require a catalogue as long as that of Homer's ships to set forth. The immense continent of Australia has become the seat of flourishing states, enjoying complete independence in all their internal affairs, and bound to the Empire by ties of self-interest which receive strength from those bonds which retain them in personal loyalty to the Queen. India has conferred on Her Majesty an Imperial title in keeping with the extent of its boundaries, within which two hundred and fifty millions of contented people live in peace under her benign sceptre. Canada, while still subjected to the colonial system which it inherited from a previous period, rose in rebellion, and for a moment it seemed as if the great territory to the north of the United States would follow their example and assert its independence. This misfortune was averted by a wise and well considered concession of the right of self-government which freely accorded, removed the one ground of dissatisfaction from which so many complaints had arisen. The spirit of conciliation and royal confidence which has characterised the policy initiated and carried through successfully in regard to the other great dependencies of the Crown has not been withheld from India. The Royal Proclamation which appeared after the Mutiny gave fresh hope and assurance to this country, still bleeding from its wounds, and went straight to the hearts of the population, endearing Her Majesty to every class and grade of her unnumbered subjects.

The Jubilee of the Queen-Empress will to-day be celebrated in this city and throughout India with a universality of rejoicing which can find no parallel in the history of the country, even under its most illustrious Emperors. The shades of Akbar and of Aurungzebe must applaud the power and the beneficence of their successor. The crown which they wore has been invested with a new lustre on the head of Victoria, Kaisar-i-Hind. The title by which it is held has been made as sacred as it is inviolable, by the willing obedience of a contented and grateful population enjoying in peace and security the fruits of a renewed civilization.

WE hear that the Government have refused to sanction the proposal of the Port Trustees, on which we commented the other day, for a reduction of the pay of the Bombay pilots. The proposal, it will be remembered, was to reduce the fees by twenty-five per cent. and to make the pilots bear their share of the loss resulting from the new scale. The Government, we believe, approve of the reduction, but they require that the loss shall fall entirely upon the half of the fees which goes to the Trust; and that the pilots' remuneration shall not be interfered with.

WE hear that the Government of Madras have submitted to the Government of India a memorandum on the Civil Service question, in which they argue in favour of a simultaneous examination in India and in England.

A JUBILEE PRAYER.

SIR JOHN DAVIES TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

O many, many years may you remain
A happy Angel to this happy land,
Long, long may you on earth an Empress reign
Ere you in heaven a glorious Angel stand.

THE members of the Municipal Corporation are invited to meet the Governor at the western entrance of the Elphinstone Circle Garden, where his Excellency will ar

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AN INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, the present Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, has been appointed Secretary of the Secret and Political Department, at the India Office, in succession to Mr. Adolphus Moore, deceased.

THE NATIONALIST TRIALS.

LONDON, FEC. 15

The trial of Mr. Dillon and five others for conspiracy to prevent payment of rent has commenced in Dublin.

PARLIAMENTARY.

It is hoped that the House of Commons will vote the Address in reply to the Royal Speech on Friday next. The next business will then be the introduction of the Procedure rules on Monday following.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, suggesting that Sir Drummond Wolff's mission was an unnecessary burden on the British taxpayers, Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Drummond was at present engaged in carrying out delicate negotiations, and her Majesty's Government had no intention of terminating his mission as suggested.

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ROME, FEB. 14.

At the request of King Humbert, Signor Depretis is re-forming the Italian Cabinet.

A PLOT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 14.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Military and Naval Schools here. Eighteen cadets and seven Naval Officers, who have been implicated in the plot, have been arrested. The particulars as to the nature of the conspiracy have not yet transpired.

RUPTURE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 14.

Portugal has presented an *Ultimatum* to the Sultan of Zanzibar, demanding the cession of the Tungi territory, which has been recognized by the Anglo-German Agreement as forming a part of the Sultan's dominions. Syyid Barghash has replied to the Portuguese Government referring the question to the Powers.

The diplomatic relations between Portugal and Zanzibar have in the meantime been broken off, and the former's fleet is threatening to bombard Tungi.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 14.

The following are chief items of intelligence from the Upper Burma Official Bulletin :—

The revival of trade between Bhamo, China and the Shan States is very marked.

The dacoits attacked the Cavalry camp at Nyaungmu on the 2nd, but were beaten off after an hour's engagement. Our loss was two killed and two wounded. On the 4th the Cavalry surprised the same band, inflicting considerable loss. The Chins committed a serious raid on a village named Manchi opposite Kendat. Our troops crossed to the rescue, whereupon the Chins fled."

Bow Shway's band was put to flight by the Mounted Infantry with some loss.

The Shan States column reached the neighbourhood of Nyaungwe, and were met by the Tswabwa of that place.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 15.

The Chief Commissioner will be leaving Mandalay at the end of the month. Mr. Crosthwaite will then come here.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 15.

Cowasji Karanjawala's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Mehta. To many questions put to him, he replied, "I do not remember." Witness might have told Mr. Wilson in Bombay that Shamrao wanted him to take the initiative in writing the letter of settlement. He did not tell Mr. Wilson that Shamrao declined to give an apology. Shamrao never said to the witness, "My heart knows best what is the truth about the private matter," and witness never said Mr. Wilson meant what he had said to be taken only in jest. His only motive for interfering in Shamrao's behalf was pure kindness of heart, though Shamrao was not his particular friend. Seeing that Shamrao had brought a false and infamous charge, the witness thought there should be an adequate expression of regret in any letter written by Shamrao to Mr. Wilson. The letter from Shamrao, which was delivered to the witness to be given to Mr. Wilson was different from what he had dictated to him, and he was doubtful whether Mr. Wilson would accept it. He now thought it was contrary to what he had dictated, but at the time he received it, he simply thought it was couched in very vague terms. Shamrao said in the letter, "I am willing to accept any explanation given by you." According to witness the word "explanation" referred to Mr. Wilson's letter of the 2nd December, denying the charge brought by Shamrao. Cowasji did not think the terms used in Shamrao's letter were exactly what a person offering an humble apology would use. When he gave the letter to Mr. Wilson, he said it was not what he wanted, and asked whether it would do. Witness replied that Shamrao accepted what Mr. Wilson had written in the letter of the 2nd December. Mr. Wilson said if that be so, he would accept it. Witness has been helping Mr. Wilson in the conduct of his defence

In re-examination, witness said he had got into financial troubles during the crisis of 1865, but since then he had never had occasion to settle with his creditors. He was quite able to pay whatever debts he owed now. There was not the slightest ground for the suggestion that he had appropriated to his own use any portion of the funds in his charge. He had received thanks from the Government for his exertions at the time of the Ahmedabad floods, and had with him a number of testimonials as to his honesty and integrity. Witness produced an address presented to him by the leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 15.

The Club of Western India entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to a dinner to-night.

The grounds were most tastefully arranged. The front porch was converted in a charming grotto of ferns. The fountain was illuminated by Chinese lanterns.

A large number of guests were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses, covers being laid for 116.

The Duchess sat between Mr. Crawford and General Solly Flood, and the Duke between Mesdames Flood and Prideaux.

The bands of the 12th and 16th Bombay Infantry were present.

The dinner was a private affair, and all were in mufti. No reporters were admitted.

The police arrangements were as usual excellent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 12th instant.

SUEZ, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchannan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been steady. Surats steady. 4

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 70¼

4½ per cent. " 73½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 100⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 100⅛

4½ per cent. French Rentes..... 106⅛

Bar Silver..... 46 11-16

The sum of about £353, 00 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—D, Balduino—Inchgarvie, Vorwaerts and Akaba.

THE JUBILEE.

BALL BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 15.

A full dress Jubilee Ball was given by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught last night. It was a great success. The institute and grounds were brilliantly illuminated. The ground hall was tastefully decorated with flags and faliage. There were about 200 guests, including officers of the Military and Civil Services.

The Duchess wore a handsome black costume. Lady Brassey was among the guests. Unfortunately she lost a diamond brooch, with the device "Constantinople" in the centre. Dancing commenced at about 9-30. Mr. Arthur Crawford had the honour of dancing the first quadrille with the Duchess. The Duke's partner was Lady Brassey. The string band of the 12th Bombay Infantry played at first, being relieved at midnight by the band of the Dublin Fusiliers.

Dancing continued till after two, with an interval for supper, which was served in tents.

Their Royal Highnesses remained until the end. Lord Brassey departed early, leaving by the eleven o'clock train for Bombay.

BARODA AND THE CELEBRATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 15.

The Camp is to have its *tamasha* at last.

A movement has been set on foot to collect the requisite funds, under the patronage of the Agent to the Governor-General.

A committee is being appointed to settle the details of the illuminations and decorations and children's treat.

THE FESTIVITIES AT THE HOLKAR'S CAPITAL.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, FEB. 15.

The Jubilee at Indore will be thus celebrated :—1. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired. 2. A parade of the army will take place. 3. A special service in different places of worship. 4. A general holiday. 5. A banquet to the Europeans. 6. Feeding of the poor. 7. Distribution of coins among them. 8. Illuminations. 9. Release of convicts, female and male, 10. Remission of taxes. 11. Granting of a charter to the Indore Municipality. 12. Opening of a General Hospital.

ART WORKSHOP TO BE FOUNDED AT LIMBDI.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, FEB. 14.

The following is the programme in brief of the Jubilee festivities here :—

The 16th and 17th will be observed as public holidays. The town will be fully decorated, bunting will be displayed, and triumphal arches will be erected.

It is also proposed to hold a Durbar to which the Bhayats and the leading inhabitants are invited.

Sanscrit verses composed for the occasion will be recited in praise of the Queen-Empress.

An address will be delivered on the manifold advantages that have accrued to India and the British Empire in general during the fifty years of the Queen's reign. Mr. Whitworth, Judicial Assistant, will reply.

A Royal Salute of 101 guns will be fired.

Some deserving convicts will be released in honour of the occasion.

The poor and the infirm will be fed and charity profusely distributed.

There will be a distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to school children.

Fairs will be held on the 16th and 17th, and jugglery, wrestling and other manly sports together with various sorts of amusements will be provided. There will be a general illumination of public and private buildings and a display of fireworks.

A workshop will be founded for teaching a useful art in commemoration of the Jubilee.

MANDALAY AND THE JUBILEE.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 15.

Elaborate preparations for the celebration of the Jubilee are being made here. There will be great rejoicings among the troops.

DURBAR AND BANQUET AT SAVANUR.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANUR, FEB. 14.

By order of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Diler Jung Bahadur, a Durbar will be held at Savanur in commemoration of the Jubilee year of H. M. the Queen. The Durbar hall is to be splendidly decorated.

There will be a display of fireworks and dancing parties will be present.

A general holiday will be given throughout the State. A banquet will be given to prominent Mahomedan and other gentlemen in the city. The Mahal and other public places will be brightly illuminated.

The citizens will also testify their regard for the Queen and the Throne.

THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE JUNAGAD STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 14.

THE programme of the Jubilee ceremonial at Junagad has now been arranged and has been published in an Extraordinary number of the local *State Gazette*.

The Nawab will hold a durbar on the 16th, to which the Assistant Political Agent has been invited, other European gentlemen being present.

An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired, the town will be illuminated, and there will be a grand display of fireworks.

In every Mahal, the *Vahivatdar*, *Moonsif*, and *Foudar* will hold a cutcherry, and the chief officer in the locality will explain the reasons for the celebration; return thanks to God for having preserved the Queen's life, and praying that it may be prolonged for many years to come.

The services of musicians will be procured to sing the praises of the Queen-Empress, and sugar cakes and sweetmeats will be distributed amongst the children.

The patel, the talati, and the havildars in every *gaum* of a Mahal have been directed to take adequate measures for celebrating the event.

The principal officers of the State have also been instructed to send reports to Mr. Haridas Veharidas, the Dewan, as to the manner in which the Jubilee is celebrated.

FEASTS, FIREWORKS AND SPORTS IN THE STATE OF SANGLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, FEB. 12.

This State, second in importance only to Kolapore in the Southern Mahratta Country, is very busy, especially at head-quarters, in preparing for a celebration of the Jubilee. A few days ago a general meeting, presided over by Col. W. A. Salmon, the popular Joint Administrator of the State, and at which Shrimant Tatya Saheb, the Chief, was present, was held in the English school.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by the president, it was resolved *nem. con.* to celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee with as much *eclat* as possible, and to take measures to carry that resolution into effect.

The Municipality also, as a body corporate, held a meeting in the Municipal Hall and offered to add a sum of Rs. 500—quite a liberal grant when its revenue is considered—to the sum of Rs. 1,500 contributed by the State. With this sum it is proposed to illuminate the principal streets of the town, the ghauts (flights of steps leading to the river), the State and Municipal buildings, temples, &c.; also to let off fireworks, and to give a dinner to all the boys and girls—numbering about 1,500—attending both the State and indigenous schools.

It is also proposed to invite shopkeepers to open extra shops to form a fair as is usually done during the Shree Ganpati's and other public festivals,—the Municipality having considered to exempt them from Municipal taxation for four days, from the 15th to 18th instant.

As the Chief and the Joint Administrator have to attend the Political Agent's Jubilee durbar at Kolapore on the 16th instant, the 17th is the day fixed here for the celebration of the Jubilee.

On this day there will be a parade of the Red Resalla and of the local police corps in the morning when also a Royal Salute will be fired from the fort. A sumptuous dinner to all the State officials, gentlemen and *bhikshuks* of the town will be given by the Chief at his own expense.

In the afternoon in the Ambrai gardens various kinds of sports and amusements, consisting of hobby horses, revolving cradles, circles, athletic fêtes, sword exercise, &c., will form *tamashas* that will give immense delight to young and old.

In the evening the Chief and the Joint Administrator will hold a durbar in the Durbar Hall of the Palace, to which all the officials and Saremjamdars of the State and the leading inhabitants of the town are invited. In the Durbar, after offering thanks to the Almighty for having spared H. I. Majesty to rule over us for the past 50 years, and prayers for the continuance of her long life, the usual *pan-supari* and *attar gulab* will be distributed.

After the dissolution of the Durbar, the party will proceed to see the illuminations in the town. At about 9 p.m. there will be a display of fire works near the cattle market in front of the Fort.

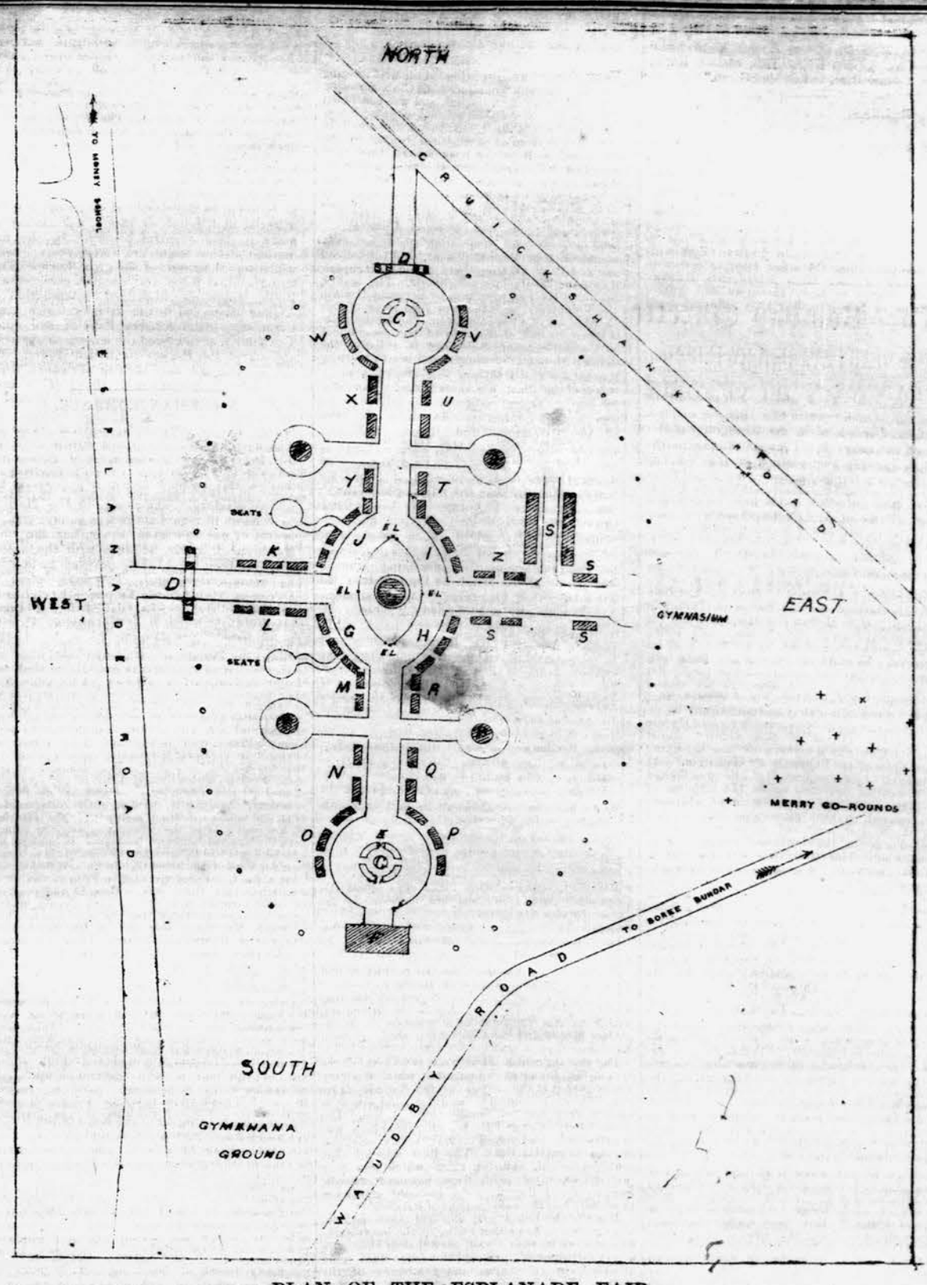
To carry out these arrangements an Executive Jubilee Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen has been formed :—President—Rao Saheb B. R. Bhide, In charge of the Karbaree. Vice-President—Rao Saheb G. R. Kirane, State Engineer. Members—Rao Saheb Govind Nursim, Munsiff, Rao Saheb Anantaji Vithal, Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb H. G. Kurmarker, Head Master English School. Mr. B. V. Karandikar, Mr. Ghudhoobhai, City Foujdar. Secretaries—Rao Saheb B. S. Mone, Educational Inspector, Rao Saheb A. R. Patker, Public Prosecutor. Treasurer—Rao Saheb N. R. Ukidwe, Banker.

It is also resolved to celebrate the Jubilee at the head-quarters of each of the six talukas of the State, where the officers concerned are authorized to spend Rs. 500 from each taluka treasury. In connection with this, detailed instructions have been given.

An *Extraordinary State Gazette* has been circulated throughout the State, inviting the public to join in the Jubilee rejoicings.

It is also proposed to invite subscriptions from the officials, the suranjamdars, the inamdars and the public in general, to which the State will contribute liberally, for a permanent memorial in commemoration of the Jubilee, the form of which will be determined upon hereafter after consulting the wishes of the subscribers and consistent with the funds collected.

All public offices and institutions will be closed on the 16th and 17th instant.



PLAN OF THE ESPLANADE FAIR.

REFERENCES.

A Band-stand.
B 1, 2, 3, 4 Refreshment Bars.
C C Fountains.
D D Entrance Arches.
E Arch.
F Dancing Saloon.
G Booths, Nos. 1 to 10.
H Do. " 11 " 20.
I Do. " 21 " 30.
J Do. " 31 " 40.
K Do. " 41 " 49.
L Do. " 50 " 55.
M Booths, Nos. 56 to 61.
N Do. " 62 " 67.
O Do. " 68 " 76.
P Do. " 77 " 85.
Q Do. " 86 " 91.
R Do. " 92 " 97.
S S S S Booths, Private. T Do. No. 98 to 103. U Do. " 104 " 111. V Do. " 112 " 120. W Do. " 121 " 130. X Do. " 131 " 138.
Y Booths, No. 139 to 144
Z Do. " 145 " 150
E. L.; E. L.; E. L.; E. L. Electric Light.

Shop No.	Name.
1	Morenas & Co.
2	Mrs. White and Mr. Obelander.
3	Mr. W. J. Essai.
4	Mrs. Hirsch.
1	Soundy & Co.
2	Abdool Reman Amed.
3	D. R. Pandole.
4, 5, 6	Byramji Cursetji.
7, 8, 9	Cooper, Madon & Co.
10, 11, 12	Prince of Wales Trading Co.
13	Pirozesha Pottery Works.
14	Nunsey Moolji.
15	Moosa Noor Mahomed.
16	Noor Mahomed Joosub.
17	Oomar Hussan.
18	Shivlal Purushram.
19	Bholanath Sital Prasad.
20, 21, 22, 23	Sorabji Cowasji Mistry.
24	Rustomji Cursetji.
25	Nusserwanji & Co.
26	S. C. Majoo & Co.
27	Jamasji Hormusji.
28	Narayen Fakira.
29	Dinsha Maneckji Khumbatta.
30	Ardeshir Jamsetji Amaria.
31	Muncherji Nowroji Minwalla.
32, 33	N. D. Panday.
34, 35	Sooliman Hoosein.
36, 37	Sooliman Hoosein.
38, 39, 40, 41	Soundy & Co.
42, 43, 44	Rustomji Dossabhoy Balliwalla.
45, 46, 47, 48, 49	Rustomji Framji.
50	Ditto.
51	Cursetji Cowasji Kama.
52	Dhunjibhoy Cooverji.
53, 54, 55	Framji Muncherji Work-Boxwalla.
56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61	Cursetji Merwanji Irani.
62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67	Pestonji Adarji Mistry.
68	Ismal Sakoor.
69	Sheriar Aspundiar.
70	Rustom Mondeghar.
71, 72	Sorabji Nowroji Kapadia.
73	Pooran Fasu.
74	Ruttonji Rustomji Nanjivala.
75	Ittoba Ramsett.
76	Shapoorji Nusserwanji.
77	Moreshvar Mangesh.
78	Ismal Essack.
79, 80, 81, 82	
83	Framji Sorabji.
84	Ramchunder Yeshvant.
85	Harrimal Nolram.
86, 87, 88, 89	Abdoola Ahmed.
90, 91	Mrs. Brooks.
92, 93, 94	Byram Ardeshir Erani.
95	Mahomed Joosub.
96, 97, 98	Cowasji Shapoorji.
99, 100, 101	Joosub Haji Allana.
102, 103, 104	Gunee Ameer.
105	Alli Moola Baboola.
106	Caderbux.
107	Goostasp Byram.
108, 109, 110, 111	Sorabjee Hormusjee.
112	Sorabjee Cowasjee Dalal.
113	Damodar Rottonshi.
114, 115	Gunee Ameer.
116, 117	Gunee Ameer.
118, 119, 120	Govindji.
121	Govind Mahadeo.
122, 123	Muncherji Cooverji.
124, 125, 126	Esmalji Ebramji.
127, 128, 129, 130	Sulleman Cassum.
131, 132, 133, 134	Esmalji Ebramji.
135, 136	Ahmed Mahomed.
137	Jamnadas Toolsaram.
138	Shapoorji Bezonji Motiwalla.
139	Bomonji Merwanji.
140	Ismalji Ebramji.
141	Bhagwandas Kissandas.
142, 143, 144	J. E. Mody & Co.
145, 146, 147	Joosub Ebraham.
148	Malji Vishram.
149	Byramji Cowasji Pukina.
150	Jan Mahomed.
	Mahomed Ismal.
	Bhagwan Devsey.
	Dorabji Nusserwanji.
	Mahomed Ajum.

SIRUR ON JUBILEE DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRUR, FEB. 13.

Sirur is at present empty, the head-quarters of the regiment having been ordered to Poona on the departure of the 1st Lancers to Burma. Sirur on Jubilee day will be represented by 40 sabres and no European officers; two-thirds of the squadron left behind on the march of the head-quarters to Poona having been subsequently ordered into Poona for the field-firing.

Under the presidentship of Rao Bahdur Vithal Bhao Dajee, the Arya Samaj will meet at its quarters this afternoon at 5 p.m., for the purpose of offering public prayers to God and wishing long life to the Queen-Empress and the Imperial family. The Samaj will at the same time distribute alms to the poor and give *dakshinas* to Sanscrit Pandits in commemoration of the occasion of the Jubilee.

VICTORIA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY AND ART FOR TONK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TONK, FEB. 12.

Tonk fully appreciates the innumerable benefits that have resulted from the supremacy of the British, and will show her gratitude by great rejoicings on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Mother. H. H. the Nawab, Obaidullah Khan (Prime Minister) and Officers of the State, principal and petty, have entered with enthusiasm into the spirit of the Jubilee. The following will give an idea of the form that the rejoicings in Tonk will assume :—

There will be a grand illumination of the whole of the town, special attention being paid to the State palaces, public buildings, State courts, &c. The people generally will heartily co-operate in the scheme of the illumination, and we may expect to see the residences of the nobility and gentry magnificently lighted.

The poor will be cared for, and alms will be distributed with a free hand.

A grand Durbar, presided over by H. H. the Nawab, will be held; the Nawab's army will parade; and a salute of 101 guns will be fired.

To perpetuate the memory of the Queen-Empress, a School of Industry and Art, and a *sarai*, both of which will bear her Majesty's name, will be opened.

Not content with these good works, the Nawab will send a subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the proposed Imperial Institute in London.

Prominent features of the celebration will be an imposing triumphal arch and gateway, which will be handsomely decorated.

There will be a special pyrotechnic display in front of the Fort gate, H. H. the Nawab being among the spectators.

WHAT A MADRAS HILL STATION IS DOING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, FEB. 11.

While all you good folks of Bombay are striving to eclipse one another in your loyal demonstrations of rejoicing, you may be glad to hear what we are doing up in the Hills of the sister Presidency to assist in celebrating the Jubilee. To start with I will give you the names of the committee :—President : Colonel Carey. Members : Col. Keyser, C.B, Lieut.-Col. Tickell, Dr. Walker, Rev. Dr. Brandon, Dr. Gillings, Dr. Denis, Messrs. Allan, Hewson, Groves, Gray, Edmiston, Kindersley, K. A. Shasteingar, Chautamealur Saheb and Soomar Seth.

The programme of the day's events is to be as nearly as possible the following :—

Thanksgiving Services in all the churches, chapels, mosques and temples at 9 a.m.

Grand parade of the troops in garrison for trooping the "Queens Colour" and *feu de joie* at 11-30 p.m.

Feasts for school children and poor at 12 noon.

Procession of schools and societies with banners, native musicians and singers to the race-course at 1 p.m.

Sports at 2 p.m., open to all native acrobats, wrestlers, &c., performances during the afternoon.

Fireworks and bonfires at 7 p.m. The public buildings and places will be decorated with flags, and triumphal arches will be erected in different places.

On the arrival of the processions at the race-course, the president of the council will read the address which is to be presented to her Majesty, and copies will be distributed printed in the vernacular.

The public buildings will be illuminated during the evening, and private individuals have been invited to illuminate their houses.

A sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole subscription will be forwarded to the General Committee, Madras, for the Imperial Institute at home, and a sum of 5 per cent. of the whole to be given to the Technical Institute in Madras. Also a sum to be sent towards the memorial casket which is to be sent from Madras. The balance, if any, to be devoted to some suitable memorial of the occasion to be erected at Coonoor.

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

We hear that the Government propose to liberate all imprisoned debtors whose debts do not exceed Rs. 100, and to discharge their liabilities.

A large number of prisoners, whose good behaviour has entitled them to the indulgence, will also be set free.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, has been pleased to remit the unexpired portions of the imprisonment awarded by courts-martial to the undermentioned soldiers. His Royal Highness trusts this act of clemency will have a beneficial effect, and that the men in question will in future prove themselves good and loyal soldiers :—

Private M. Ruan, North Lancashire Regiment.
" E. Brown, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" H. Carter, East Yorkshire Regiment.
" T. Murphy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Driver J. Hunter, Royal Artillery.
Private H. Clayton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
" R. Green, Gloucestershire Regiment.
" H. Cotter, Durham Light Infantry.
Gunner J. Welsh, Royal Artillery.
Private J. Carr, Lancashire Fusiliers.
" F. Johnson, Worcestershire Regiment.
" J. Sheraton, Durham Light Infantry.
" J. Shingher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
" J. Seery, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" P. Murphy, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" J. Daley, Worcestershire Regiment.
Driver J. Walsh, Royal Artillery.
Private J. Kelly, East Yorkshire Regiment.
" J. McDonald, Worcestershire Regiment.
" J. Davis, Worcestershire Regiment.
Gunner J. Cooper, Royal Artillery.

As to the following, provided that their conduct in prison subsequent to the week ending 5th instant in which it is reported as "Bad" has amended and been reported good :—

Private McDonald, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" D. Johnson, Durham Light Infantry.
" J. Walker, Durham Light Infantry.

SCHOOL TREAT ON H. M. S. BACCHANTE.

We understand that his Excellency the Rear Admiral and the Officers of H. M. S. Bacchante will entertain the children of the Byculla Schools on board the ship on Friday afternoon. The ship will be illuminated from 7 to 11 p.m. to-day, the lights and rockets being burnt at 9-10 p.m., precisely.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

Brigadier-General Heatheote issued the following amended Orders yesterday :—The massed Bands instead of forming in front of the Guard of Honour, will, when they cease playing, move round to the right in rear of the Guard of Honour and form up in the Gardens facing the Town Hall. After the Imperial Salute of 101 guns has commenced they will join their regiments.

The Trumpeters, R. A., will be formed up outside the western entrance of the Gardens, and will follow H. E. the Governor's procession. When they reach the botton of the Town Hall steps they will turn about, and Colonel Portman will give the signal for the flourish of trumpets. A second flourish will be given after H. E. the Governor's speech, as a signal for hoisting the Royal Standard.

The troops will march to quarters on the conclusion of the Imperial Salute.

Any Officers wishing to take part in the ceremonial at the Town Hall will join the Brigadier-General and District Staff at the western entrance of the Gardens, immediately after H. E. the Governor has passed through the streets.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have sanctioned the following sums, as money grants, to British and Native Corps on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress, to be spent in extra rations, entertainments, sports, &c., as may be thought fit by Commanding Officers in each case:—

Each Garrison Battery.....	Rs. 70
British Infantry Regiment.....	" 450
Sappers and Miners (European)...	" 30
Sappers and Miners (Company of Native.....	" 40
Native Infantry Regiment.....	" 200

It is notified for information that it is intended to mass all schools on the Oval on Saturday next, the 19th instant. A fund to give the feast is being collected by public subscription, and will be supplemented by the Government of India. Each school (especially of European boys) to make its own arrangements for food, &c., at a cost not exceeding 12 annas per head. Tents or mandwas will be provided for collecting food, &c., for each school. Further details will be hereafter communicated.

THE ADUMJEE PEERBHOY SANITARIUM.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's well-known Sanitarium on the Queen's Road will present a very pretty appearance. Above the terrace are placed at regular intervals large letters which go to make up the words "God Bless the Empress of India." These letters will be thrown out by large variegated lights, and will be visible for miles round, while like letters, making up the words "Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium," will similarly be thrown out along the level of the building. Considering that the Sanitarium is about 580 feet long, the effect will be grand. Four turretted arches, tastefully decorated and lit up with lamps specially made for the occasion, and costly chandeliers in the centre of each arch, go to make up a scene that will be much admired, if not long remembered. While on the subject of this Sanitarium we may mention, as it may not be generally known, that Mr. Adamjee has recently added to his already numerous charities by establishing at Dhoraji in Kathiawar a large school, wherein about 150 boys are being clothed and fed and instructed in Arabic and the Koran at a monthly cost of about Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Adamjee, whose house at that place, valued at some Rs. 70,000, is used as the school room and dwelling house of the boys and their preceptors.

A novel feature of the celebration in Bombay will be an immense balloon which the enterprising Waterbury Watch Company will exhibit. The process of filling the balloon was completed last night in the presence of thousands of spectators.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Sirdar Venayek Vasudeo and other members of the Prabhu Punchayet have resolved to hold a Kirtan in the Hindu warrior king Ram's temples at Pallow to-day, at 2 p.m., and at Thakurdwar at 6 p.m. to-morrow, in honor of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign. It so happens that the 16th February falls on the anniversary of the Hindu saint Ramdas Bava, which is annually celebrated in Ram's temples.

There will be a Hari Kirtun and thanksgiving ceremony at the Bhowaneshunker temple of Mrs Laxmeebai Venayeckraoji Jagarnathji Sunkerset on Tardeo Road this afternoon, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., in commemoration of the Jubilee.

PRAYER BY THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES.

The following is the English version of a prayer composed in the Avesta, the sacred language of the Parsees, by Dastur Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asa, M.A., Ph.D., high priest of the Parsees of Bombay. A special copy of the prayer, beautifully illuminated on vellum, and inclosed in a handsome morocco case, has been transmitted to the Queen, through H. E. the Governor :—

"O holiest and heavenly Ahura Mazda! I, Thy humble servant, pray unto Thee with uplifted hands that Thou mayst preserve for ever on Her Imperial Throne our Most Gracious and Virtuous Empress Victoria, who has this day completed the Fiftieth year of her auspicious reign. Grant, O Mazda! perfect health, long life and prosperity to that exalted Sovereign, whom we love as our dear mother, and who is the well-wisher of all her subjects: who is as virtuous as Pouruchisti; the holiest and worthiest of adoration among the daughters of Zoroaster; as majestic and renowned as King Jamshed, the father of a happy people; as victorious as Faridun; who is conqueror of kingdoms like the blessed and immortal Kaikhosro; who is as equitable in justice and merciful to the poor as King Naushirwan the Just; who defends the Mazdayacnian faith like King Gushtasp: who has been so fortunate as to have made new additions to her dominions since her accession to the throne, and who now rules over nearly three-quarters of the habitable globe to the great joy of all her loyal subjects.

"O Merciful Lord of the corporeal and spiritual world! perpetuate the reign of such a virtuous, mighty, and renowned Empress over us! Vanquish the enemies of her kingdom and order Thy ever-victorious Behram to deprive them of their power. Drive away wrath, drive away hatred, and spread peace, contentment and happiness throughout the length and breadth of all her wide dominions.

"And do Thou, who art Ahura Mazda! bestow health of body, purity of soul and wordly prosperity on all her sons, daughters, and descendants.

"Listen, I pray Thee, to this humble supplication of Thy servant and the Zoroastrian community, and grant us our wishes. Amen!

"O Empress Victoria! May God extend your days and and continue to shower his choicest blessings on you and your family! So may it happen as I wish.

"Long live the Empress."

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Hindoo Meeting at Madhav-Baug last week, the president, Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass, has issued hand-bills in Gujerati and Marathi inviting all members of the Hindoo community to assemble to-day between 2 and 4 p.m., at the Madhav Baug, to offer prayers and thanksgiving in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The handbills also requests all members of the same community to decorate and illuminate their residences in honor of the event.

The Most Reverend Dr. G. Porter, S.J., Archbishop Elect of Bombay, who arrived by the last mail, will preach at the Thanksgiving Service to be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope," in commemoration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND.

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration :—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	...	...	...	...	250 0
The Hon. Mr. Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E.	175	10	15	...	200 0
Col. W. Luckhardt and office of the Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	105 0
The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji	25	25	25	25	100 0
Mr H A Hormasji	100	...	...	...	100 0
Mr E Wimbridge	75	...	25	...	100 0
Messrs Jeewandas Dharamsey and Co.	100	...	...	...	100 0
Right Hon'ble Lord Brassey	...	100	...	...	100 0
Col G L C Merewether	...	50	10	...	60 0
Mrs A Bapty	...	25	25	...	50 0
Messrs Rustomji Sorabji Kharas and Sons	50	...	...	...	50 0
Employes of the office of the Dy Ex Engineer, Municipality	...	...	...	...	30 0
Messrs A Baker, Pestonjee Muncherjee, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, H Watson, Rs 5 each	20	...	...	...	20 0
Messrs Cowasjee Byramjee, and P P Cama, Rs 3 each	6	...	...	...	6 0
Messrs. Rataniji Dosabhoy Curramee, Peshatan Hormusji Dustoor, PestonjeeDorabjee Sengaree, Jamshed, DosabhoyCarranee, Laloobhoy Dharamdass, Samuel Reubin, R Azavdeo, Kashinath Devji, Maneckji Bhikaji Moos, J Chaves and Gapnat Bapoo jee (2 Rupee each).	22	...	...	...	28 0
Messrs W Thurby & Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (1 rupee each)	2	...	...	...	2 0
Dr. A. N. Hojel	...	...	...	...	50 0
MessrsByrne Nanji&Co.	25	25	...	...	50 0
Mr PunalalPurumchund Jeweller	...	...	...	...	50 0
Haji H. Hadji Abdoola Noorance	40	10	...	...	50 0
Hadji Ahmed Hadji Abdool Noorani	40	10	...	...	50 0
RaojiVenayekraoJagannath Sunkersett	15	15	15	...	45 0
Mr Limji Manockji Marker	...	...	...	...	25 0
Mr Cawasji Dady Limji.	...	...	...	...	25 0
Mr J. M. Drennan	...	...	25	...	25 0
Mr S. E. Sassoon	25	...	...	...	25 0
Mr J. W. Orr	...	15	10	...	25 0
Mrs J Hill	...	...	20	...	20

house kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Tookaram Tatya. (6) A fair will be held in the afternoon on the square to the east of St. Andrew's. (7) A display of fireworks will take place at 7 p. m. along the seashore to the west of St. Andrew's compound.

ADDRESS BY THE BANDORA SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.

The following Congratulatory Address to her Majesty has been prepared for presentation by the Bandora Social and Literary Club:—"When from England's great dependencies in all quarters of the globe hearty congratulations are pouring in upon your Imperial Majesty, and millions of your loving subjects are hailing with joy the fiftieth year of your happy reign, we, the members of the Literary and Social Club (established for the amelioration and advancement in social position of the Native Catholic community of Bombay and Salsette), join with heart and soul the different races owning your Majesty's benevolent sway in greeting your Majesty on this most happy occasion. Small though our community be, and insignificant, especially at a time like the present, when great lands are hailing the advent of this Jubilee, we still are confident that the good wishes we tender your Majesty will be acceptable. Ever since the cession of Bombay to the Kingdom of Great Britain, our small community has felt the benefits of the British rule in the enjoyment of a settled peace and the rights of British subjects.

"To recount the favours conferred upon India during your Majesty's glorious and happy reign would require volumes. Suffice it to say, that India is the land of a contented people, happy under the benignant sway of so maternal a ruler, flourishing in trade and advancing with rapid strides in the enlightenment of the West, a dependency of which England may be proud, and one which in its rapid development excites the astonishment and admiration of every European Power. To the benignant and firm rule of your Majesty is all this to be attributed, and by these qualities has your Majesty managed to convert the once turbulent peoples of India to loyal subjects ready to die in defence of their country and their beloved Queen.

"Foremost amongst the cities of India is our native city Bombay, always faithful to British rule, and proud of being a dependency of so great an Empire as that subject to your Majesty, and though the city as such congratulates your Majesty on this day, we feel it our bounden duty to offer the special congratulations of our small body.

"That many years of life be spared to your Majesty for your Majesty's own sake and for the sake of the millions of all classes, climes, and creeds, who are justly proud of so great and good a Sovereign is the humble prayer of your Most Gracious Majesty's humble and obedient Native Catholic subjects."

The address, which has been artistically illuminated on vellum, is inclosed in a gilt lettered morocco casket.

MEMORIAL CROSS FOR CULVEM PARISH.

In response to the invitation emanating from the Very Reverend the Acting Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, for the holding of Thanksgiving Services throughout the parishes subject to his jurisdiction, in honour of the Queen Empress's Jubilee, a meeting of the parishioners of Culvem (near Gonai) in Salsette, was held on Sunday, under the presidency of Rev. John Francis Rodrigues, vicar. The Reverend Vicar, in the course of his introductory remarks, observed that they owed a debt of gratitude to the Queen-Empress for the numerous blessings secured to them, and he thought that it was their duty, as loyal and grateful subjects, to give an outlet to those feelings with which their hearts and souls were animated. He therefore thought that besides offering a Thanksgiving Mass, some permanent memorial might be established in commemoration of the Jubilee Reign. Towns and cities were vieing with each other in paying their homage to their August Sovereign, and he believed that this meeting would, in one form or other, pay their tribute of affection, love and gratitude to the British Throne, and thus mark their appreciation of her Majesty's benignant sovereignty, which had been fraught with so many advantages to education and the general advancement of the people. The Rev. gentleman accordingly proposed—"That subscriptions be raised amongst the parish to erect a cross in front of the Church buildings in commemoration of the Jubilee Reign." In moving this proposition, the Rev. speaker said that the cross would bear for ever testimony to their gratitude and esteem for a Sovereign to whom they had been indebted in no great a measure. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Eusebio Ferreira, while agreeing with the remarks of the previous speaker, said that the strength of her Majesty's Government lay in the high and ennobling characters of the servants who carried out her orders with fidelity and great devotion. Any one, he added, who might have had occasion to deal with the members of her Government must have been fully impressed with the integrity and fair-mindedness exhibited by them. He moved—"That in reference to the foregoing resolution, a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Vicar, the wardens of the Church, and the principal parishioners wait upon Messrs. D. E. Henriques and Brothers and request that they may be pleased to concede a piece of ground for the purpose of constructing the proposed cross in front of the Church, near or partly within Messrs. Henriques' property."

This proposition was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Bouaventura Ferreira then came forward to assist the object in view with an offer to provide gratuitously all the stone that might be required for the construction of the cross. Mr. Vincent Ferreira undertook to find the chunam required for the purpose. Messrs. Elias Ferreira (Senior) and Sons, promised to supply sand, and undertake conveyance of chunam from the mortar mills. Mr. Elias Ferreira (Junior) undertook to supply chunam for whitewashing purposes and other colouring material, inclusive of labour, and Mr. Francis Ferreira volunteered his services as a mason for eight days at least.

The following gentlemen were selected to raise the necessary fund for the Victoria Jubilee Cross:—Messrs. E. L. Ferreira (Junior), Esterao de Souza, Domingos de Mello, J. S. de Souza and Cosme Henriques. The name of Mr. Sylvester Ferreira was also added to the above.

Rev. J. F. Rodrigues, vicar, and Mr. Eusebio Ferreira (Senior) will act as joint honorary secretaries and treasurers to the "Victoria Jubilee Cross Fund."

Great enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. Subscriptions were also collected on the spot for the purchase of gunpowder to discharge bombs in honour of the Jubilee.

JUBILEE WEEK AT POONA.

The following are the principal events fixed upon in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee at Poona:—

February 16th.—Fair on ground south of Race Course and east of the Barracks at Wanowrie, at 4 p.m. Durbar in the Council Hall at about 6 p.m. Fireworks at the Bund Gardens at about 8 p.m. Public Amusements at the Reay Market in the City.

17th.—Fair at Wanowrie to continue. Cattle and Agricultural Show to be opened at Wanowrie at about 4 p.m. Children's fête at the site of the fair at Wanowrie between 5 and 8 p.m. Public amusements at the Reay Market in the City to continue.

18th.—Children's fête at the Reay Market in the City.

19th.—Children's fête at the Cantonment garden between 5 and 8 p.m.

20th.—Distribution of alms and clothes to the poor at Reay Market at 4 p.m.

At the Bund Gardens admission will be given to the carriage stand and the gardens by tickets, so also at the Reay Market and Cantonment Garden admission will be given on the 18th and 19th to witness the Children's fête by tickets. Tickets are procurable on application to any one of the Honorary Secretaries, Jubilee Committee, or any of the following gentlemen:—Colonel LaTouche, Mr. Plunkett, the Agent for Sirdars, and Khan Bahadur Doraijee Padamji.

The arrangements in connection with the Fair to-day are as follows:—

The children of the schools in the Cantonment will assemble at 4 p. m. at the Cantonment Garden in East Street and form a procession through Main Street to the scene of the Fair in the following order, headed by a Band:—

The Bishop's Boys' High School.
The Convent Girls' School.
The Victoria High School.
St. Vincent's Boys School.
Methodist High School.
Free Church Mission Orphanage for Girls.
Free Church Mission Orphanage for Boys.
Zenana Mission School.
Pensioners' School.
Regimental Schools.
St. Mary's Girls' School.

On reaching the site of the fair the children will form three sides of a hollow square in front of the Standard and transparency of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and sing the National Anthem, when the Standard will be hoisted and a veil dropped from the transparency and the Fair declared open.

The amusements at the Fair will consist of a performance by the "Star Minstrels," Native Conjurors, Rope Dancing, Snake Charmers, Merry-go-Rounds, Fencers, Baby Show, Flower Show, Optical Delusion. Photographic Studio by a professional Artist, by whom portraits will be taken, and a Fine Art Gallery. Other amusements will also be provided.

ABOLITION OF TAXES AT SUKKER: PROPOSED TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At Sukker, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been set up apart for the purposes of technical education, and the District Local Board has been asked to assist in establishing a Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. A congratulatory address and a telegram will be despatched to the Queen-Empress. The school children of the whole district will be feasted. The children will be brought by special trains from Shikarpore, Larkana, Ratho Dero and Radhan and all parts of the Rohri Division, and special steamers will convey the children up the river to a picnic at Allywahan.

The Municipal Commission have in celebration of the Jubilee passed a resolution abolishing the house-tax from the 1st April, a fact which will be notified by beat of drum.

The Commission has also decided that the receipts realised from the Sukkur Bundor fee should be set aside entirely for water works, the construction of which is under contemplation. The works will be designated the "Victoria Jubilee Water-works."

The Jubilee will also be celebrated by means of sports, the distribution of alms, illuminations, &c.,

The Jubilee Committee, consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. G. Single, Mr. E. Neale, Mr. H. P. Dimmock, Rao Bahadur M. C. Joshi, Rao Sahib R. S. Govindbaksh Awatri, Rao Sahib Rustomjee Nanabhoy, Mr. J. H. Allen, Rao Sahib Ghausabshah, Rao Sahib Hotchand, Rao Sahib Fatehchand, Rao Sahib Jan Mahomed, Rao Sahib Dewandas, Rao Sahib Ali Mahomed, Rao Sahib Pesumal, and Rao Sahib Abdul Majid.

SPORTS, THEATRICALS AND FETE AT KARACHI.

Various entertainments are to be given at Karachi which will tend in a great measure to keep the public amused. The gentlemen and lady amateurs of the station intend producing a burlesque entitled "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp" on the boards of the Frere Hall theatre on the 17th, 19th and 21st instant. The Worcestershire Regiment will give a grand Jubilee performance in their neat little theatre of the classical burlesque "Acis and Galatea" and a farce "B. B. or the Benicia Boy." The Karachi Gymkhana Committee have arranged for a series of athletic sports to be held on the 16th and 17th instant, the prizes for which are to be competed for by the public, the various events comprising wrestling, foot races, camel races, tug-of-war, hack races, wheelbarrow races, pony races, bullock races, artillery driving, tent pegging and tilting at the ring, &c. &c. To-day, the children attending the different schools in Karachi, numbering about 800, will be entertained at a monster fête in the Government Gardens, and to-night and to-morrow evening all public buildings will be illuminated.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AT LAHORE.

It has been decided that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will take the following route for the purpose of viewing the illuminations in Lahore, on the night of the 16th instant:—Starting from the Mall in front of the Accountant General's office, the procession will proceed *via* the Museum, the Post Office and the Public Library, to the Civil Secretariat; thence along the Anarkali Mall to the Taksali Gate and round the Fort to the Delhi Gate. The procession will then pass through the Landa Bazaar to the Railway Station, where it will be broken up. At the Durbar to be held on the 16th instant, a Salute of 101 guns will be fired. Full dress uniform will be worn by officers entitled to it.

AGRA: FEASTS, FIREWORKS, AND JUBILEE MEDALS.

The programme of the Jubilee celebration at Agra is practically settled. This morning there will be prayers in the temples and mosques for the welfare of the Queen-Empress, and at 8 30 a.m. there will be a special service in the Cantonment Church. At 10 a.m. troops will parade, march past, and fire *feux-de joie*, and at 11 a.m. will march to the Durbar tents, which will be erected on the site generally used by the Viceroy in his visits to Agra. The Commissioner of the Division will hold a Durbar, at which it is anticipated some four or five hundred persons will be present. In the afternoon there will be military sports and races. In the evening the main bazaars and public buildings will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks on the sands of the Jumna at about 10 p.m. On the 17th there will be a distribution of alms to the poor and infirm, and the Municipal Board have issued invitations to over two thousand persons for a garden party in the Taj Gardens. The Board have also voted grant for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, the Poor House and Leper Asylum, and to the Secundra and Roman Catholic Orphanages, and for *pardah-nashin* women. One gold and four silver Jubilee medals have been voted by the Board for the large schools in Agra, and it is intended that the gold medal shall be given annually. The question of a permanent memorial is under discussion. *Quot capita tot sententiæ.*

THE FESTIVITIES AT UMBALLA.

In addition to the Jubilee parade at Umballa and the garrison holiday on the 16th and 17th February, it is understood that Major-General MacFarlan gives a ball to the station on the 16th; there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, provided at the joint cost of the Municipality and Cantonments, on the parade ground; the station and bazaars will be illuminated; there will be a general illumination of the city of Umballa, and a distribution of sweetmeats to students of the Municipal Board School. The Royal Artillery sports will be held on the 17th and 18th; and the regiments and batteries in barracks and camp will make the usual festive arrangements for the due observance of the occasion.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT KAPURTHALLA.

At a special meeting of the Kapurthalla Council recently assembled, it was resolved that the celebration should last over three days, the 15th, 16th, and 17th February; and that a hospital be established in commemoration of the occasion, to be called the "Victoria Hospital for Women and Children." The Maharaja will lay the foundation stone of this building, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 35,000. A special feature of the rejoicings at Kapurthalla is to be the distribution of cash and grain to one thousand poor widows, and of blankets to the poor and lepers.

JUBILEE HOME FOR CRIPPLES AT DINAPORE.

A meeting of the residents of Dinapore was held on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee in a suitable manner. Mr. L. G. Miller, of Deegah, presided. Major H. Boileau, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, also attended the meeting. After some discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That a general subscription be opened, to be called the Jubilee fund (Rs. 460 having been subscribed on the spot); that the Jubilee should be commemorated in some permanent form *i. e.*, by building a home for cripples in the vicinity of the town; that the main road be illuminated on the night of the 16th February; that the public be requested to illuminate and decorate their houses on that auspicious occasion, and to consider it a day of great rejoicing; and that an executive committee be appointed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. L. G. Miller, M. S. D. Cohen, Amdoo Khan Abdul Rahman Khan, Babu Gopee Lall, Shaikh Karim Buksh, Tulshee Ram, and Gobind Saran."

RELEASE OF PRISONERS AT LUCKNOW.

The programme of proceedings at Lucknow today is as follows:—8 a.m., Brigade parade; distribution of alms to the poor of Lucknow on the glacis of the Old Fort, Machi Bhawan; release of 600 prisoners at the gates of the Central and District Jails, Lucknow; Thanksgiving Service in Christ Church, Civil Lines; Peoples' fair on the glacis of the Old Machi Bhawan Fort—this continues throughout the day; opening ceremony of the new Jubilee High School, City Railway Station; dinner to poor, European and Native Christians in the Wingfield Park; illuminations commence and last until midnight.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA, "KAISAR-I-HIND."

To-day that India is celebrating the Jubilee of the "Kaisar-i-Hind," it may be well to recall the circumstances under which this title was adopted. Mr. Disraeli, struck with the incongruity of Her Majesty, the ruler of the largest Empire in the world, taking only the position of Queen among the Emperors of Europe, originated the "Royal Titles Bill," which aroused the susceptibilities of a Parliament loyal to the Queen and to her "royal" prerogatives. In India, Her Majesty had often been styled "Empress," and it was only on the translation of this title that authorities differed. Finally, after a good deal of opposition, Dr. Leitner succeeded in converting a number of native scholars, as also the Anjuman-i-Panjab Association, to his rendering of "Kaisar-i-Hind." The name had been technically reserved for the Sultan of Turkey or "Kaisar-i-Rûm" by Mahomedan Historians and the subsequent advocacy of the Cæsarian title which was attempted by some persons on that basis for its extension to India, would *ipso facto* have been untenable, but Dr. Leitner canvassed for its popular adoption on grounds that displaced the special application of "Kaisar-i-Rûm" and showed that "Kaisar" could legitimately and historically be applied to India, as the most formidable term of Empire known to the natives of this country, whilst raising its Chiefs to a higher rank and satisfying the principles of the "Queen's Proclamation." At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi he was invited to a committee convened under the auspices of Lord Lytton, for the consideration of addresses to be received on that memorable occasion, and there, at the last hour and almost by accident, succeeded in getting the Proclamation translated into Hindustani. This translation was read out by Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., on the following day to the assembled Chiefs, who would, otherwise, have scarcely understood the purport of her Imperial Majesty's gracious message in its required fulness. The reasons given by Dr. Leitner for the adoption of the title of "Kaisar-i-Hind" were summarized in a letter which Dr. (now Sir) George Birdwood addressed to the *Athenæum* on the 11th November 1876, and which we reproduce further on. As regards the "National Anthem," Dr. Leitner's criticism of the existing unintelligible or misleading Urdu and Persian versions may well be considered before any is authoritatively adopted. The renderings which he circulated at the Rawal Pindi Assemblage, in order to stimulate, or rather to give expression to, the loyalty of the assembled Chiefs, have the merit of felicitously and fully giving the sense and metre, if not always the actual words of a Hymn, the original English of which leaves much to be desired. They should be circulated here on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities. Reverting to the title of "Kaisar-i Hind," we now quote Sir George Birdwood's letter:—

In the *Times* of October 7, the Queen's title of Empress of India is translated *Shri-Kaisar-i-Hind*; and it is now known that *Kaisar-i-Hind* (in *Hindi*, *Hind ka Kaisar*) is to be the official translation in India of "Empress of India." This most happy translation, and the credit of proposing it is believed to be originally due to Dr. Leitner, who, six months ago, namely, in the *Indian Public Opinion* of May 7, showed it was the only translation of "Empress," or "Emperor" which could with any propriety be adopted. There was no doubt from the first, whatever differences of opinion there might otherwise have been about it, that the new title would give the highest satisfaction to the Princes and Chiefs of India. It exactly defined their relation to the British Government, and, above all, the relation of the British Government as the paramount Power in India to them. And, after all, it was not an un-English title. It had been borne by some of our Anglo-Saxon Kings:—King Edgar, for instance, styled himself "Anglorum Basileus . . . Imperator et Dominus," as was pointed out, last March, by a learned contributor, in the columns of the *Athenæum*. Nor does it necessarily bear any of the evil Imperial Roman, or French, or Russian associations which have become attached to the word Imperator, and its contraction, Emperor. Imperator was originally a Republican title. Cicero was Cicero Imperator; and Augustus Cæsar, who was Imperator, refused the title of Romulus lest he should be thought to look to that "Rex," and he refused the title of "Dominus"—"Lord Protector" we might say—because in Rome a slave-holder was called Dominus. But the puzzle was how rightly to translate "Empress of India" in India, and every one at once felt, directly the article in *Indian Public Opinion* appeared, that it had been successfully solved.

I should, before it appeared, have said I, leave the title untranslated. I should have been almost contented with Queen—if left untranslated. In native books in Bombay, the "Shahinshah" of Persia is styled Imperator, and the natives of India would have quite naturally taken to Empress, or Imperatrix. The title of Empress had long been naturalised in the Presidency towns, and the title "Queen" as applied to Queen Victoria is used untranslated in India, as on the rupees coined by the late Rao of Cutch. In India, the Queen is officially designated "Malika;" but hitherto has been officially designated "Malika;" but every owner of a plot of ground in India is "Malik" [the word "Malik," "King," as in Abimelech, Melchisedec, and Moloch, is indeed a different word from Malik, "proprietor," but is derived from the same root, and is the same word in popular use and acceptance]—or "Malika"—Lord, or Lady. "Sultan" is a delegated title, and for that reason would never do, as well as that, because like Malik and Raja, it may be used also in the feminine gender; and it was essential that the Queen's title in India, whatever it might be, should be one used only in the masculine gender, as "Nawab," the title of the "Begum" of Bhopal. "Shahinshah," or "Padishah" would have done, but that the Sovereigns of England are more than the Emperors of Delhi ever were, or the Persian King of Kings. These titles have become too Commonsioner. They are also too exclusively identified with Mohammedanism. "Raja" and "Adhiraja" have also become degraded by vulgar use, and are too exclusively identified with Hinduism. And how the noblest titles in India have, through the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, become depraved in their significance, and often, indeed, deprived of all importance, is well shown in the instances of the once proud titles of "Caliph," now used for "a tailor," and of "Mehtar," for "a scavenger," or "sweeper." But "Kaisar" is still the most formidable term of empire known in India. It is at once perfectly naturalized, as in "Kaisarbagh," Cæsar's Garden—[compare Kaisar-ieh, Sara-gossa, Jera-ey, Cæsar's Island, and Cherbourg, Cæsar's fort. We have again from Alexander, Candahar, Samarkand, Sakandereen, and Alexandria. Why has no English name left its indelible stamp on the East, "above any Greek or Roman name," after a century of British rule in India]—and yet so unknown that no one seems to have thought of it, until Dr. Leitner suggested it as the only possible translation of "Empress of India." The natives generally speak of the Sultan of Turkey as the "Padshah-i-Rum," and the "Imperator-i-Rum," and of the Czar of Russia as "Imperator-i-Rus." But when they would give the most august expression to their sense of the power and majesty, whether of the Mohammedan Sultans (and Khalif of Islam) or Christian Czar, they style them respectively "Kaisar-i-Rum," and "Kaisar-i-Rus." The title comes down in an unbroken line, [I am not unmindful that it was superseded by that of Sebastocrator in the Greek Empire under Alexios Comnenos] from the Consuls and Emperors of pagan Rome, and the Cæsars of Christian Byzantium, who were still styled Cæsars of Rome ["Kaisar-i-Rum"] when the august title was assumed [as was the Crescent also] by the Mahomedan Sultans of Iconium [Rum] and conquerors of Constantinople. "Kaisar-i-Hind" is better, as the original title of the Sovereigns of England as Lords Paramount in India, than Emperor or Empress, which would rather be looked on as the translations of the Indian title for use in England. The Queen in India is more Cæsar than Empress, in any modern sense, and our Empire there is a true "Kaisarî" rather than a "Padshahî." For English ears, however, it is better to use "Imperator" and not Imperial "Cæsar." The Government has in short made a great hit all round. The complete style, in spite of the mixture of languages, might be "Maharaj-Adhiraja Sri Rani Victoria, Kaisar-i-Hind." "Great Sovereign over Sovereigns, Consecrated Queen, Victoria, Empress of India."

In conclusion, I would note that the Crown of England is an Imperial Crown, altogether apart from the Queen's new title of Empress of India, and that there never would have been the slightest impropriety, at any time from the reign of Henry the Eighth, in styling the Sovereigns of England His Imperial Majesty the King, or Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, as the case might be; and that the Queen's title in India of "Kaisar-i-Hind" ["Hind ka Kaisar" in Hindi] would have been just as legal before 1876 as from and after it. Had "Kaisar-i-Hind" only been thought of before, it would have exactly expressed, as "Queen" untranslated even never could, [translated, of course, it could not possibly], the exact position of the British Government in India,—and there would have been no need at all for the Royal Titles Bill.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale agents—American Drug Company, Limited, 46, Farringdon road, London.

VOLUNTEERING AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 12.

Very pleasant weather attended the first meeting of the "E" Company Volunteer Rifle Club. Shooting commenced on the 10th instant, and was concluded yesterday. The attendance was not as numerous as might have been desired, but this is accounted for by the fact that most of the men belong to the railway, and as it is the busy season, they were unable to get away. One of the most noticeable features of the gathering was the very steady shooting of Captain Lynch throughout. Volunteer Pickup also shot well, and Lieutenant Wolfe's score of thirty-two out of a possible thirty-five at 800 yards was decidedly good. The Shikarry Stakes proved a great attraction to all the men of the detachment, East York Regiment, and the sepoys of the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers paying their rupees, and entering keenly into the contest. The stakes, value about Rs. 100, were won by Sergeant Hudson of the Volunteers, with the very good score of four bulls' eyes out of a possible seven. The second prize was taken by one of the men of the detachment East York Regiment. Subjoined is a list of the matches with names of winners and scores:—

Match I.—"The Wadhwan Stakes."—Open to all members of the Club. Distances 200, 500, and 700 yards.

Prize.	Rs.	Pts.
1st (A Cup presented by the Girassia School)	50 Vol. Pickup.	75
2nd	20 Sgt. W. Cormick.	104
3rd	10 Lieut. Doig.	69

Match II.—The "Club Stakes."—Open to all members of the Club. Distances 300, 600, and 800 yards.

Prize.	Rs.	Pts.
1st (Presented by Messrs. Rancholal Chotalal and Sarabhai Maganbhai)	40 Capt. Lynde.	78
2nd (Miss Lynde's prize)	25 Vol. Rebeiro.	66
3rd	15 Lieut. Wolff.	63

Match III.—The "Club Prizes."—Open to all members of the Club. Distances 400 and 600 yards.

Prize.	Rs.	Pts.
1st (Given by the native gentlemen of Ahmedabad)	30 Vol. Lickfold.	51
2nd	20 Vol. Cook.	48
3rd	10 Sgt. Hudson.	47

A special prize of Rs. 30 was awarded to Captain Lynde for making the highest aggregate score in the above three matches.

Match IV.—The "Shikarry Stakes."—Open to all comers. Position any Military. Distance 200 yards.

1st prize	Rs. 20 + 40 per cent. entrance fees.
2nd do.	Rs. 10 + 10 do. do.
3rd do.	Rs. 10 per cent. of entrance fees.

Match V.—The "All-Comers' Prizes."—Distances 600 and 800 yards. 38 entries.

Prize.	Rs.	Pts.
1st	50 Capt. Lynde.	56
2nd	30 Lieut. Wolff.	55
3rd	20 Sgt. Hudson.	53

Match VI.—Open to recruits who have joined the Corps since April 1886; and are members of the Club. Distance 400 yards.

Prize.	Rs.	Pts.
1st	20 Vol. Brown.	29
2nd	10	

Match VII.—Was the Consolation Stakes, and was won by Sergeant-Instructor Booth.

The meeting concluded with Squad Skirmishing Stakes, which were won by Lieut. Wolff's squad, with a score of 1014 out of a possible 15, Wimbledon targets and marking seven shots at each distance.

The meeting concluded with a very pleasant dance held at Mr. Bholanath's bungalow, which was very kindly placed at the disposal of the Volunteers by him. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m., and was kept up in a very spirited manner until 4 a.m. The string band of the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers was in attendance, and played a very pretty selection of music in capital time. The floor was all that could be desired, and the room in which was very prettily decorated with flags, bayonets, swords, evergreens and flowers, reflected great credit on those who had the management of it.

Many of the Volunteers, who had taken tickets, were unable to be present owing to the heavy pressure of work on the railway, nevertheless there was a very fair show of them, and the dance was largely attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the station. This brought to a conclusion the first annual meeting of this Club, and we wish it every success. The thanks of the Volunteers are due to Capt. Lynde and the officers of the company, and also to Sergeant-Instructor Booth for the great trouble and interest they have taken throughout.

THE IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

Some important correspondence, bearing on the alarm created in commercial circles by the proposals made in certain quarters in India to re-impose the import duties formerly levied on cotton goods and yarns, was read at the monthly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on January 26. Mr. Lord, ex-president, had written stating that his firm had received a large order for cotton goods for India, subject to their paying the import duties if reimposed. This letter was forwarded to Viscount Cross by the President (Mr. Gaddum), who said there undoubtedly was an impression among dealers in India, that duties were to be reimposed on behalf of the Chamber and community: he asked his lordship not only to take steps to prevent the introduction of the duties referred to in the incoming Budget, but to announce the fact at large so as to prevent unnecessary interference with the free course of trade. The following reply was now read:—"India office, January 25.—Dear Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Cross to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you inquire as to the suggested reimposition of the import duties formerly levied on cotton goods and yarns in India. I am to refer you to Sir John Gorst's speech on September 7 last, when it was stated that her Majesty's Government have not had under consideration, nor have the Government of India contemplated the expediency of taxing cotton goods imported into India.—Yours, &c., C. E. DAWKINS."

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

It is reported that the Powers have resolved to revive the conferences of the Ambassadors on the Bulgarian question, and that negotiations are proceeding between the Powers with the object of bringing about an agreement concerning the instructions to be given to their Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Governments of the three Empires have, it is understood (a Vienna telegram says), already come to an understanding, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the adhesion of Italy and France to their views. The negotiations with England continue, and it is stated that the Ambassadors will receive their instructions in the matter as soon as Excellencies, after the first meeting between the Turkish Ministers and the Bulgarian deputation, may be able to report that there exists a possibility of an agreement being arrived at. According to intelligence received at Vienna from Sophia, the Regents are willing that two Zankoffists should enter the Bulgarian Cabinet, but will not agree to a partisan of M. Zankoff being appointed Minister of Interior, and also object to M. Zankoff himself holding office. The Regents are further opposed to a Russian Minister of War being at once appointed. In regard, however, to the latter point, it is stated that, notwithstanding M. Zankoff's proposal, the Russian Government would be willing to leave the choice of a War Minister to the future Prince of Bulgaria.

According to a later report from Constantinople it is now beyond all doubt that the Powers have left entirely to Turkey the initiative in bringing about a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty. The Vienna correspondent of the times, writing on Wednesday Jan. 24 says:—"The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna have agreed to send identical instructions to their Ambassadors at Constantinople regarding the course to be followed in the coming negotiations on the Bulgarian question. The instruction issued to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Italy will probably not differ from those sent out by the three imperial Powers; but these instructions touch only the form of procedure. Respecting the terms of the Bulgarian settlement, the Vienna Cabinet considers M. Zankoff's proposals as quite inadmissible, and as not even furnishing a reasonable basis for discussion. The following will, it is believed, be the terms proposed from the Bulgarian side:—1. The nomination of a candidate to the Bulgarian throne by all the Great Powers. The recognition of the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia by the Great Powers. 3. The resignation of the Regency on fulfilment of the condition stipulated for in Article 1. 4. The institution of a Provisional Government, to be formally recognized by the Great Powers, and to consist of a Cabinet of sixteen Ministers. The Prime Minister, designated by the Great Powers, to be chief of the Provisional Government. The Cabinet to contain two members of the Opposition or Zankoff party; but the distribution of the Cabinet offices to be left to the Prime Minister. 5. The immediate convocation of the present Grand Sobranje to elect a Prince, or else the dissolution of the present Assembly, and the convocation of another within thirty days. 6. The deputies for Eastern Roumelia to join in the election of the Prince. No very sanguine hopes are entertained in Vienna about the negotiations, and it must be confessed that Russia's apparently conciliatory attitude is viewed rather with misgiving than with confidence."

A telegram from Constontinople through Reuter's Agency says:—The attitude of the British Government in the Bulgarian question is for the present strictly one of observation. While admitting that the present provisional state of things cannot indefinitely prolonged; and that certain concessions—as, for instance, a change in the constitution of the Regency—are necessary in order to satisfy the *amor propre* of the Czar, England is not disposed to approve demands which would be met by unanimous resistance from the Bulgarians, and thus lead to anarchy and an eventual Russian occupation, whereby the whole Eastern Question would revert to the position of 1877. The view of the English Government is that the best guarantee for a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty is to be found in the selection of a Prince whose connections and personal qualities would be suitable to the situation, and at the same time satisfy the requirements of the Bulgarians themselves.

M. Zankoff has submitted his programme to the Grand Vizier in Constantinople. He proposes, first, the resignation of the Regency; secondly, the formation of a mixed Government in which M. Zankoff and his partisans shall have three portfolios—that of Premier, of the Interior, and one other—whilst a Russian soldier shall be Minister of War; thirdly, the election of a new Sobranje; fourthly, the abolition of the present Bulgarian Constitution; fifthly, the election of the Prince of Mingrelia; sixthly, the practical disbandment of the Bulgarian Army, the soldiers present with the colours being dismissed on leave and no fresh recruits being called in until after the solution of the crisis; and, seventhly, a complete amnesty and the reinstatement in their former rank of Bulgarian officers. Prince Battenberg and Mitakoff, the two chief ringleaders, succeeded in escaping across the Danube to Bulgaria disguised as Bulgarian popes. An ex-captain named Dicoff, who held the threads of the conspiracy at Giurgevo, was arrested at that place and sent out of the country, together with his accomplice Gadjef.

A PERSIAN ROMANCE.

In his "Persia and the Persians" Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, lately Minister of the United States in Persia, has the following amusing story of one of the Shah's sons-in-law, who took to flight on receiving an intimation that the Shah deemed it proper that he should contribute a valuable offering to the royal treasury. When the victim's father had died it had been "found that he had left a share of his large treasures by will unassigned to any heir, directing that it should be buried with him in his tomb. The coffin was deposited in a mosque which was the tomb of a saint called an Imam Zadeh, seven days' journey from Teheran. The Moayer-ul-Mamolek informed the Princess, his wife, that he proposed to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of a saint—such pilgrimages being greatly esteemed in Persia, adding, as they do, to a repute for piety. Bidding farewell to the Princess, who little thought how long it would be before she should see her husband again, and selecting such tried attendants as could be trusted, the Moayer-ul-Mamolek left Teheran. After proceeding some distance towards the shrine he had mentioned, he took a bridle-path that led in the opposite direction and travelled hard until he reached the shrine. The grey-bearded mollah came forth from the gate to welcome the Prince, with low bows and many a honeyed phrase, as he alighted. Overlooking the scene from the housetop was the fair and blooming daughter of the host. Perhaps, with a natural touch of coquetry, she allowed her veil to drop for a moment as the Prince looked up. At any rate, the sight of the young maiden suggested to him a means of assistance in the maturing of his plan. After the evening repast, the Prince gave the host and father of the damsel to understand that he would like to have her to wife. It is so common for Persian gentlemen of high rank, including the Shah himself, to select wives far lower in station than themselves, that there was nothing in the proposal to excite surprise, although it gave the old mollah great pleasure to think that he was to be allied to a prince. Nor was he staggered on learning further that the would-be-husband desired the marriage to take place without delay, for haste regarding an affair of such importance is also not uncommon in Persia. The preliminaries having all been arranged, a priest was sent for, who drew up and signed the marriage-contracts. And thus in a few brief hours the young country-girl, who had never before seen her husband, not only found, but wedded him—and he a prince, and son-in-law of a king. When the Moayer-ul-Mamolek was alone with his bride, he told her that, notwithstanding the suddenness of his attachment to her, his love was so intense that he desired to present her with an extraordinary token of his regard. In a word, it was his wish to bestow on her a diamond of rare value and beauty which had been in his family for generations. Unfortunately this prize was not in his possession. . . It was included with the treasures hidden in the shrine of the saint, of which her father held the key, under the solemn oath to deliver neither key nor treasures to a living soul. The bride of an hour eagerly replied that if this were all the impediment that hindered possession of the gem she could overcome it. The key of the shrine, her father according to Persian custom, kept under his pillow, and as he always slept soundly she was confident of being able to secure and return it before he should awake at the call of morning prayer." She stole through the house barefooted, and managed to get possession of the key without awakening her father, and brought it to her husband:—"The nobleman gave his bride a parting kiss, promising in a few brief moments to bring her the coveted gift. He proceeded at once to the Imam Zadeh, where his servants were awaiting him with the horses . . . It took only a short time to rifle the tomb of its riches, and load them in saddle-bags on the horses, and then the word was 'To horse and away!' . . . . The bride waited long; such treachery was a new experience to her. Her hopes gradually passed to despair. When morning came she realised that she had not only lost her husband, but incurred as well the dire indignation of her father. But while she was lamenting, the bridegroom was flying for his life towards the Caspian Sea. At Mesched-i-Sar the fugitives found a steamer bound to Bakue, in Russia. On board of this vessel they escaped to Europe, and travelled to Paris."

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15

For Liverpool.

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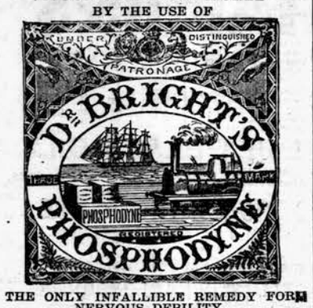

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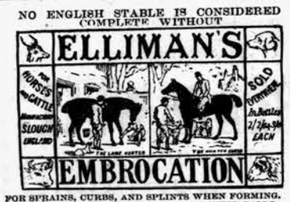

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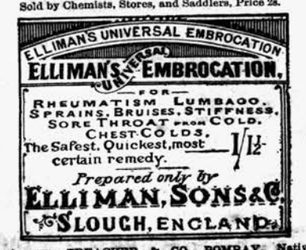

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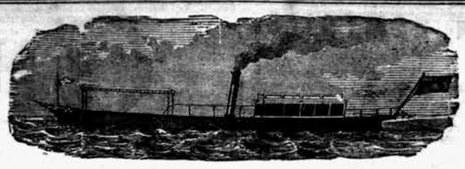

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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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CARLTON RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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NOTICES.

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"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

INDIA	by the	Lotus.
ENGLAND	,,	Oak.
SCOTLAND	,,	Thistle.
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These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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The Acorn and "Thistle" pins ....Rs. 10 each.
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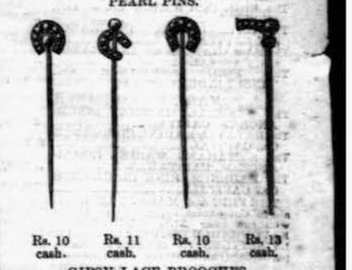

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

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No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in Doctors' bills.

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